

AMERICAN TOPICS

More Immigrants Settling in Suburbs

Highly educated and wealthy immigrants are bypassing congested inner cities, the traditional first stop for newcomers to the United States, and heading directly for affluent suburban neighborhoods...

Short Takes

Police in Santa Claus dressed as Santa Claus patrol shopping centers in Fort Myers, Florida. They keep an eye out for shoplifters while handing out candy canes to children...



BLACK HUMOR — Got an enemy? For \$9.95 Don Dubovsky will ship a large lump of coal, Christmas gift wrapped, to your foe anywhere in the United States...

San Francisco police stopped Rubin P. Dexter and asked if he had any drugs. He said no. But his 3-year-old son piped up, 'Daddy, Daddy, I got some, and drew from his pockets several bundles of white powder...

Roadside trash in states with anti-littering programs is 64 percent lower than in other states, according to Daniel B. Syrek of the Institute of Applied Research in Sacramento, California...

Only 243 pieces of trash are dropped along a mile (1.6 kilometers) of typical Washington state roads each week compared with 679 for 10 states with less ambitious controls.

Young Lovers in N.Y. Define Themselves

A New York Times reader, David Baskin, reports that at Uzi's, a popular bar on Manhattan's trendy Upper East Side, he overheard a young couple on bar stools discussing the well-known definition from Eric Segal's 1970 best-seller, 'Love Story'...

Casey May Not Resume Post

Doctors Suspect Cancer, List Him in Stable Condition

By Michael Wines and Marlene Cimons. WASHINGTON — Doctors say the lymphoma removed from the brain of William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, appears to be a cancerous tumor.

As a result, Reagan administration sources said Thursday that it was highly uncertain whether Mr. Casey, 73, would return to his position as the nation's highest-ranking intelligence officer.

Under the National Security Act of 1947, if the director of central intelligence is incapacitated, the deputy director has the authority to act in his place.

The hospital said the tumor "appears treatable" and predicted that Mr. Casey would be able to resume "normal activities" after recovering from the surgery.

Medical specialists agreed that, if a final pathology report confirmed the preliminary diagnosis of a cancerous lymphoma, Mr. Casey was likely to respond well to treatment initially. But they said the longer-term prognosis was more guarded because lymphomas have a tendency to recur.

In their statement, the three surgeons who operated on Mr. Casey did not comment on what, if any, physical impairment Mr. Casey would suffer.

several factors that were not detailed in the hospital statement. One is the precise anatomical location of the lymphoma. Another is what areas of the brain the surgeons had to cut to reach it.

Also, the statement did not exclude the possibility that some lymphoma tissue was left in Mr. Casey's brain because it was inaccessible to the surgeons. Nor did it exclude the possibility that Mr. Casey has systemic lymphoma that affects other areas of his body.

The tumor apparently was discovered Wednesday after Mr. Casey underwent a computer-aided tomography, or CAT, scan of his head, and surgery was ordered.



William J. Casey after testifying recently at the House.

Mr. Casey's return to complete and active management of the huge intelligence agency seems uncertain at best, government officials said Thursday.

Lawmakers questioned the CIA director last week regarding his knowledge of the secret cash-skimming operation that diverted of millions of dollars in profits from

Iranian arms sales to rebels battling Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

Mr. Casey has denied learning of the scheme until October, but news reports have alleged that he had earlier links to the affair.

He also has been questioned about the CIA's decision to provide support for a November 1985 arms shipment to Iran without first securing written authorization from the president.

Given all these problems, one knowledgeable official said, it is regarded within the administration as almost certain that Mr. Casey will not resume his former responsibilities.

Italian Cites U.S.-Libya Secret Link

By Roberto Suro. ROME — A top Italian official has said that Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter told him in the spring that the White House had followed a policy of secret contacts with Libya at a time when Washington was advocating isolating the regime of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

North Says He Was Abandoned but Won't Testify

WASHINGTON Post Service. WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North says he has been "abandoned by so-called friends and colleagues" since he was dismissed last month from the National Security Council staff, but he added, "I continue to place my trust in the Lord" and in his family.



Oliver L. North

Colonel North said on Thursday outside his home in Great Falls, Virginia, that although "there have been a number of people who have suggested that I abandon my individual rights under the Constitution," he would not do so.

The comment was a reference to his invocation of his Fifth Amendment protections against self-incrimination when he was called to testify before congressional committees investigating the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the diversion of some of the profits to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

days the colonel's former colleagues administration have focused on him as the only official culpable in the funds diversion. On Tuesday, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, testified at a closed Senate committee hearing and apparently said that Colonel North alone was responsible for the funds diversion.

information on Colonel North's meetings with the president, saying there were 19 such occasions in the last two years but that the two men never met alone, always in groups of six or more. Colonel North has told friends and said publicly that he regularly briefed the president.

A friend of Colonel North's said earlier that he was angered by Mr. Regan's remark last month implying that the colonel was the equivalent of an embezzler. The chief of staff, asked whether he had known about the funds diversion, compared himself to a bank president who could not possibly know if a teller had a hand in the till.

Reaction to Mrs. Reagan. The New York Times reported from Washington: Colonel North turned to Bible quotations Thursday to explain his position to a CBS News reporter, following a wire service interview Wednesday in which Nancy Reagan said he should testify about his part in the arms sale

to Iran. Here are excerpts from the interview: Q. What would you say to Nancy Reagan? A. There have been a number of people who have suggested that I abandon my individual rights under the Constitution of the United States. The president has not asked that I do that.

Q. It's our understanding that the president has already spoken with you and asked you to come forth.

A. Let me tell you something, I have, over the last 23 days, found myself abandoned by former friends and so-called friends and colleagues. I continue to place my trust in the Lord. I would refer you to Psalm 7, Verse 1. I continue to place my trust in the family I just left behind me, and I will continue to take the advice of my counsel.

(In the Revised Standard Version, Psalm 7, Verse 1 reads: "O Lord my God, in Thee do I take refuge; save me from all my pursuers, and deliver me.")

EC Issues Rights Protest to Pretoria; Cape Town Police Restrict Groups

JOHANNESBURG — The European Community protested Friday to Pretoria at what it called growing evidence of serious human rights abuses in South Africa. The protest, one of the most strongly worded to come from the European Community during the past two years of political unrest, was made about the new press censorship, mass detentions without trial and forced removal of blacks.

committed to Western values," the statement said. Later Cape Town's police chief, Major General Christoffel Swart, issued restrictions under emergency regulations on 12 anti-apartheid organizations and on a "Christmas Against the Emergency" campaign in his area.

week in what it said was a move to thwart a Christmas terror campaign of the African National Congress. In another development, a South African newspaper reported that at least five blacks were killed Tuesday in the country's largest township, Soweto, during violence set off by the Christmas Against the Emergency campaign.

The Sowetan newspaper said the five were killed when groups of people rampaged through the township of two million people to protest the success there of the campaign to switch off lights. A police spokesman said the police were looking into the report. Neither he nor the government's Bureau for Information, the sole official source for information on unrest, could confirm the report.

Chad Troops Go North; Major Battle Is Expected

Agence France-Presse. NDIAMENA, Chad — Chadian troops have been sent far into the northern part of the country where preparations are under way for a major battle with Libyan forces who have occupied the northern half of Chad since 1983, sources said here Friday.

The sources said that units of the Chadian National Armed Forces of President Hissene Habré already were arriving in the area around Zour, a town on the southern edge of the Tibesti mountains about 590 miles (955 kilometers) north of Ndjamena and 170 miles south of the Libyan border.

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Egyptians Say Sudan Broke Promise About Libyans

By Patrick E. Tyler. WASHINGTON Post Service. CAIRO — Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi of Sudan allowed hundreds of Libyans to return to Sudan just weeks after he promised the Reagan administration that he had expelled Libyan military forces, according to military sources here.

Libya established a military presence in Sudan early this year, setting up a base manned by 700 troops and giving Colonel Gadhafi a strong eastern flank from which to support insurgents fighting to topple the Chadian government of Hissene Habré.

had distanced himself from Colonel Gadhafi, hundreds of Libyan advisers were on their way back to Darfur, according to the sources. "So in essence, Gadhafi removed only half of his forces," a senior Egyptian official said. "Mahdi is still playing at something, because he lets Gadhafi give him some trucks or something, and in return, Gadhafi keeps these people in Darfur."

The presence of Libyan forces in Sudan has been perhaps the greatest single irritant in relations between Mr. Mahdi's government, formed nine months ago, and the United States. U.S. officials ordered a near total evacuation of the U.S. mission in Khartoum in April after an American communications officer was shot in the head as he drove home.

Rwanda Convicts Slain U.S. Naturalist's Aide

The Associated Press. NAIROBI — A court in Rwanda has convicted a U.S. wildlife researcher of murdering Dian Fossey, an American expert on gorilla behavior slain at her remote jungle camp last year.

He declined to say where Mr. McGuire was. The prosecutor, Mathias Bushishi, said Mr. McGuire's motive was the theft of Ms. Fossey's research materials. Mr. McGuire had taken time out from doctoral studies in the United States to work with her. The government revealed Thursday that officials had cleared four of five Rwandan workers arrested at Ms. Fossey's camp within days of the murder.

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SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT. No Longer Reserved To The English. Image of a bull and a man in a hat.

Mr. McGuire has denied involvement in Ms. Fossey's murder, but has said he would not return to Rwanda to defend himself. The Rwandan government conducted the trial without the defendant or a defense lawyer. In Los Angeles, Mr. McGuire's attorney, Michael Maycock, said, "We feel the trial was a farce and the outcome was foreordained."

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Economies Are at Risk

Discounting the festive season, the latest economic forecasts from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are tinged with post-Christmas depression. Earlier assessments by other agencies had already fallen short of good cheer. The OECD's analysis includes advice that the governments of the rich world should heed.

The Gorbachev Gambit

Iran-contra affair or not, says the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, he still wants a nuclear arms pact with the United States and is prepared to make further compromises. "Propaganda," the State Department was quick to snort. Too quick.

A Dubious Enterprise

The Sandinists' pardon of soldier of fortune Engue Hasenfus is more than a holiday propaganda coup. It is a step reflecting a judgment that the best way to blunt the contra's military challenge is to go to the political source in Washington.

Other Comment

Divest the 'Contrapreneurs'

It is time for the United States to take Central American policy out of the hands of the "contrapreneurs" and listen to those voices inside the State Department which argue a different course.

would not be hard to devise or to police. It would, of course, entail a recognition on the part of the United States that even small and nearby countries have rights of self-determination.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 612595; Circulation, 612595; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex RS56928 Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Richardson, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 2-8610616. Telex 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LF. Tel. 838-4922. Telex 352029 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726735. Telex 416271 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3890. Telex 427175 S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

Chile and Poland: Two Battles, One War

By Jackson Diehl

WARSAW — On patriotic holidays and anniversaries, it is customary for thousands of Poles to go to St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw's old town for a late afternoon Mass — and for ranks of water cannon and shield-bearing riot police to wait in the square nearby.

Each entered upon a certain political process that challenged a superpower and ended in a military coup. Each endures a notorious general — Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw, Augusto Pinochet in Santiago — who makes headlines for repressive acts but never seems quite able to stifle opposition.

or protect authentically representative and nonviolent social movements. These priests have tended to clash both with the government's security agents and with conservatives in the church hierarchy who wish to maintain its more traditional policy of accommodation with whatever authority is in power.

sponsored magazines, their fears and hopes seem much the same: to return to the open work they knew in the days before the coup, to avoid so offending the local bishop that they lose his sponsorship.

With Mischief Afoot, Shultz Looked the Other Way

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — John Kelly, the American ambassador to Lebanon, was harshly held up to public attention by Secretary of State George Shultz before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Dec. 8.

State and justified the order by giving him compelling reason to believe that the back-channel approach had been taken with Mr. Shultz's consent.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shultz has added insult to injury. Having heard Mr. Kelly's side of the story, he has lately let it be known that Mr. Kelly has been "admonished" and sent back to his post.



While America Fusses, the World's Work Goes On

By Pranay Gupta

NEW YORK — The preoccupation of the West's leadership with the Iran-contra scandal is so extensive that Western chancelleries seem to be paying little attention lately to the Third World's continuing crises of debt and development.

Development donors and agencies, he said, must pay special attention to grass-roots civic organizations, nongovernmental groups and such "positive new actors" as women's groups and peace movements.

organizations. Mr. Conable also has planned new connections with such private organizations.

For Brunei, It Was a Chance to Reach Outward

By Michael Leifer

SINGAPORE — Confirmed reports of Brunei funding the Nicaraguan rebels have focused attention on the sole ruling monarchy in Southeast Asia.

Security also has been sought through a modest practice of diplomacy. On independence, international status was registered through membership in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Islamic Conference Organization.

eral relationship within ASEAN can change almost overnight. So it makes sense for a state like Brunei to reach out beyond Southeast Asia, to the United States, even if the opportunity chosen is housed in controversy.

Ignorance Is a Hazard Of Secrecy

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — Top Israeli officials are convincing when they say they thought they were just doing the United States a favor by getting into the Iran arms deal.

The Mossad, Israel's famed intelligence service, stayed out of the operation and was not involved when Israel began to serve as middleman for the United States. That and intense secrecy limited Jerusalem's ability to judge the information it was getting.

Menwhile, the Saudis have been hedging as usual and are said to have given some help to Iran although they are major supporters of Iraq.

All these elements are relevant to the attempt to clear up what happened and why. In addition to the moral issue and the issue of legal violations by the White House, there are important foreign policy issues to be straightened out.

Governments will need to keep some secrets in dealing with a chaotic, partly hostile world. It is not shocking that they gamble on both sides of other people's worlds and try to keep in touch with all kinds of rival factions so as to have some insurance against surprises.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Russia and Persia

TEHERAN — Russia has decided to advance troops from Kazvin to Tehran. This follows Persia's rejection of an ultimatum presented by Russia on Nov. 30.

1936: Tension in Cuba

HAVANA — An impeachment movement against Dr. Miguel Gomez, President of Cuba, has become more imminent as supporters of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff, said a bill to remove the president would be introduced at a special session of the House of Representatives.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

U.S. Intelligence for Iraq? A Policy That Makes Sense

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON—Scandal time is an odd time. After a slumber of 30 years, liberals wake up to find the Fifth Amendment something of an anachronism. Conservatives, recent champions of law and order, write in defense of lawbreaking if the motives are lofty enough. Liberals, once so enamored of the Fifth Amendment, discover its inconvenience just when Oliver North needs it. It turns out, you see, that the privilege against self-incrimination was created in the 16th century to protect free speech and religious liberty. Later, in the debates on the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, it was identified along with protection from torture and inquisition. But who needs it now that Lillian

country in the region (except Iraq, which, having started the ghastly slaughter, has little moral standing to complain about it) which does not want to see Iran exhausted by this war, so as to diminish its capacity for doing mischief to its neighbors. Clandestine help to Iraq is the first sensible thing we have heard about U.S. foreign policy in weeks.

But say, "the latest disclosure was widely viewed as having further damaged the credibility of the administration's claim to be neutral in the war," intones The New York Times. Big deal. One government is built on terror and torture. The other uses in battle a weapon — poison gas — that even Hitler eschewed. Neutrality between such regimes should not mean washing one's hands. It should mean actively ensuring mutual exhaustion, two losers. And since for at least three years the only side capable of winning has been Iran, neutrality now means helping Iraq survive.

Hostages. That is all this was about. No tilt to Iran. Why not try the truth?

Hellman doesn't, and if Oliver North is such a hero why won't he fly for his country? Something like that.

Conservatives, on the other hand, are finding the rest of the law an embarrassment. Pat Buchanan, a man whose judgment is no match for his courage, compares Oliver North to Billy Mitchell and FDR. There are two issues here.

Lawbreaking by private citizens (it is called civil disobedience) is fine, but only if they are willing to accept the legitimacy of the law in general and show it by going to jail. I do not think that is what Mr. Buchanan has in mind for Lieutenant Colonel North.

Lawbreaking by public officials is another thing altogether. There is no such thing as civil disobedience by a president. Presidential lawbreaking is either simple constitutional misconduct or, if the offenses are grave enough, high crimes and misdemeanors. One might make an exception for lawbreaking by officials in extremis, like Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus or FDR skirting Congress to support Churchill during the Battle of Britain. But only in extremis. Nicaragua is important, but this is neither 1861 nor 1940.

Another peculiarity of scandal time is that any news, even good news, looks like bad news simply because it is news. Unofficial CIA spokesman Bob Woodward (also of The Washington Post) reported that, while the United States was sending arms to Iran, it was helping Iraq's air war by providing Iraq with detailed satellite intelligence about Iranian military and economic targets.

"A cynical attempt to engineer a stalemate," said an unnamed official, as if cynicism about this Islamic replay of World War I were not the beginning of wisdom. In fact there is not an interested

Why then did the United States sell arms to Iran? Ransom for the hostages, pure and simple. If only the administration had not been too clever by half, if the right hand had known what the left hand was doing, it might have offered a coherent explanation for its actions. Instead of the pseudo-Kissingerian fantasy arms as a tool of a grand Strategic Diplomatic Initiative (the president has a fondness for the acronym) to Iran, Mr. Reagan should have said that when he learned of the terrible torture death of William Buckley, the CIA agent, he determined to do anything to save the other hostages from a similar fate.

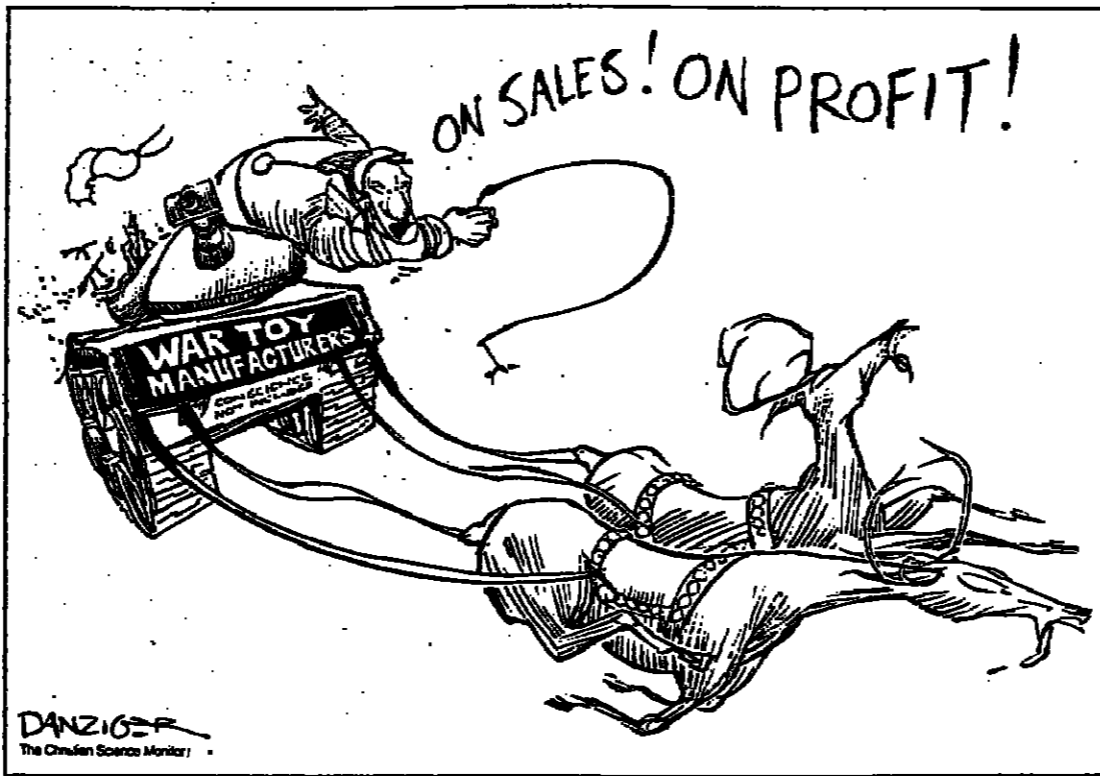
Anything turned out to be shipping arms. He let sentiment get the better of his judgment. That would not have made his decision any less misguided or disastrous for U.S. anti-terrorism policy, but at least the explanation would have been plausible and the motive might have earned him a measure of sympathy.

Hostages. That is all this was about. No tilt to Iran. And to prove it, er, Mr. Woodward, would you step forward and repeat that again? U.S. intelligence assistance to Iraq more than counterbalanced the military significance of U.S. shipment of arms to Iran.

Finally, a policy that makes sense. But — and this is yet another characteristic of scandal time — those caught up in the scandal are too frazzled to see it. Instead of welcoming the Iraq revelation, an administration official ducked for cover, calling it merely "defensive" intelligence assistance. The people under the surprise mid-August Iraqi bombing raid of the Iranian oil terminal at Sirik Island probably think otherwise.

"Defensive." Like the 2,008 TOW missiles shipped to Iran: Won't someone up there try the truth? It is often plausible and always easier to memorize.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Baha'is Don't Bomb

In "How Beirut Can Haunt Washington" (Dec. 8), Jim Hoagland writes that in March 1985 "a group of Lebanese Baha'is, recruited by the [Lebanese] Deuxieme Bureau to avenge both the marines and Baha'is persecuted in Iran, set off a car bomb..." Like Baha'is everywhere, the few and law-abiding members of our faith in Lebanon are barred by the tenets of their belief from involvement on any pretext whatsoever in partisan political activities. For a Baha'i to engage in the kind of violence described by Mr. Hoagland would be a flagrant repudiation of this principle.

The record established by Iranian Baha'is in the face of the most extreme provocation and hardship is sufficient evidence of how seriously they take this spiritual prohibition.

This record has been exposed to scrupulous international examination precisely because of the efforts by the current regime in Iran to justify its outrages against Baha'is by seeking to portray the victims as political activists. No supportive documentation for those charges has ever been produced. It is surely no coincidence that similar slanders now surface in Lebanon as the machinations of the Iranian regime spread to that unhappy land. The potential harm that such malicious gossip can do to innocent people in a part of the world like the Middle East is incalculable.

FRANCOIS PETIT, National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of France, Paris.

Soviet Law of the Land

The Soviet government continues to contrast its human rights record with the so-called abuse of economic rights in the democratic West. Even if the inequalities of the two systems could be compared, the Soviet Union's primary motivator for granting basic human rights to its citizens should not be the Helsinki Final Act, the UN Charter or any of the other international agreements signed by the Soviet leaders. The main reason (aside from common decency) for respecting a domestic policy of human rights should come from the Soviet Union's own supreme law of the land.

The constitution of the U.S.S.R. guarantees, among others, freedom of speech and expression (article 50), freedom of the press (idem), the right to hold popular referenda (article 5) and the right to vote (article 96) by equal (97), direct (98) and secret (99) ballot.

ERIC SVANE, Paris.

A Historical Kurdish Claim

In "Istanbul Scenario: A U.S. Dash to the Oil Fields" (Nov. 1), William Pfaff writes that Turkey has "a historical claim to the Kirkuk region, which is peopled by Kurds." In fact, Turkey's "claim" is based on conquest that culminated in the Ottoman Empire's occupation of a region which for several millennia had been homeland to the indigenous Kurds. Detailed maps drawn in 1910 by the Royal Geographic Society and used as documentation by the Com-

mittee of the League of Nations in deciding the fate of Mosul Province after World War I indicate that the greater part of the province, including the oil region of Kirkuk, is Kurdish.

Having conquered Mosul, the Turks were in turn forced out by the victorious allied powers. If today we accept the premise that conquest and occupation are a legitimate basis for a "historical claim" to territory, we shall have difficulty defending our condemnation of the Soviet Union as it applies a similar rationale in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

VERA BEAUDIN SAEEDPOUR, Director, The Kurdish Program, New York.

Schools Without Dogma

Michael V. McCabe (Letters, Nov. 24) accuses Herb Block ("One Cartoonist's Way With Words," Meanwhile, Nov. 20) of distorting the aims of "conservatives" who seek to alter public education in the United States in regard to religion. But it is Mr. McCabe who misleads the reader.

Christian fundamentalists do not "merely demand that their children not be forced to read texts which deprecate their religious upbringing." The leaders and members of the current fundamentalist backlash have publicly expressed a desire to "Christianize" education.

The problem of cultural bias and exclusion in education — as addressed by feminists, Afro-Americans, Hispanics and others — is different from the issue of a secular school environment. Cultural pluralism is a principle for broader and more inclusive schooling. The re-

Speechless New Yorkers Give A New Twist to Rudeness

By Irene Gunther

NEW YORK — New Yorkers are notoriously rude. Taxi drivers hold up traffic, garbage trucks block side streets, people push and shove one another to squeeze onto the subway, and in busy coffee shops waiters practically throw the food at customers. But when visitors remind me of the rudeness that swirls around us, I defend my fellow New Yorkers, cite social and demo-

MEANWHILE

graphic reasons for this behavior and explain to the critics that after a while they, too, would get used to it.

What I do not tell them is that lately I have noticed a different and rather sinister twist to the rudeness. Three examples, all on the same day:

I get into a cab on York Avenue and give my destination. "Perhaps it would be fastest to take the F.D.R. Drive," I suggest politely. No response, not even a nod. In a few blocks the driver makes a

left turn and heads for the entrance to F.D.R. Drive. At my destination I pay the driver the fare plus a reasonable tip. He takes it — without a word.

I enter a bakery — not the old-fashioned, neighborhood kind, but something that looks like a chain. It is deep and narrow, with bins of long French loaves and glass cases filled with a dozen kinds of big muffins. Young women in red uniforms loiter around looking bored or shout to each other as they serve the customers. I hold out my baguette and ask one, "May I have a bag for this?" Expressionless, she jerks out her arm, pointing to a stack of silver-shaped bags at the other end of the counter. Speechless, I take one and leave.

In the local grocery store, I ask the cashier, "When you open your register, would you be able to change a \$100 bill?" The clerk, blonde, blank-faced, does not answer. There is no eye contact between us. When she opens the register, she stretches out her hand for the bill, counts out the five 20s and hands them over without a word. What's going on here? Why won't people talk?

Perhaps this new phenomenon is not so new after all. I remember, several years back, seeing the handwriting on the wall — or more precisely, on cardboard signs displayed next to each blank-faced teller at my bank. Under a smiling cartoon face appeared the words "Thank you! Have a good day!"

At the time, I smiled at the irony that those signs implied and thought the scene would make a good New Yorker cartoon. Now the signs have disappeared. What is more, the tellers no longer call out "Next, please!" Instead, a bell rings and a number lights up to indicate which teller is free.

I now avoid tellers. I have grown to prefer the money machines, with their polite instructions and "thank you." This barrier of silence is unsettling. Rudeness is easier to deal with. You can get mad, get into an argument if you feel up to it. "There's no excuse for rudeness!" I used to shout back to an indifferent sales clerk. It often got results.

But silence — the cutting off of human contact — leaves me without a response. I wonder uneasily about this form of rudeness in people who serve the public. Is it the result of indifference, of boredom with low-paying jobs? Is it the latest way to express hostility in a city where the gap between haves and have-nots is so enormous (and so visible)? Or is it merely a response to the way the public treats them?

I don't know the answer — but whenever it starts to really weigh heavily on me, something nice usually happens — a taxi driver patiently waves the car that I'm driving into his lane, or my doorman greets me cheerfully.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

removal of religious bias from the public schools by secularism is meant to assure that the free exercise of religion is neither supported nor interfered with by government, but is left to the family and the respective house of worship.

ERIC MERRILL BUDD, Stabekk, Norway.

The Waft, in a Word

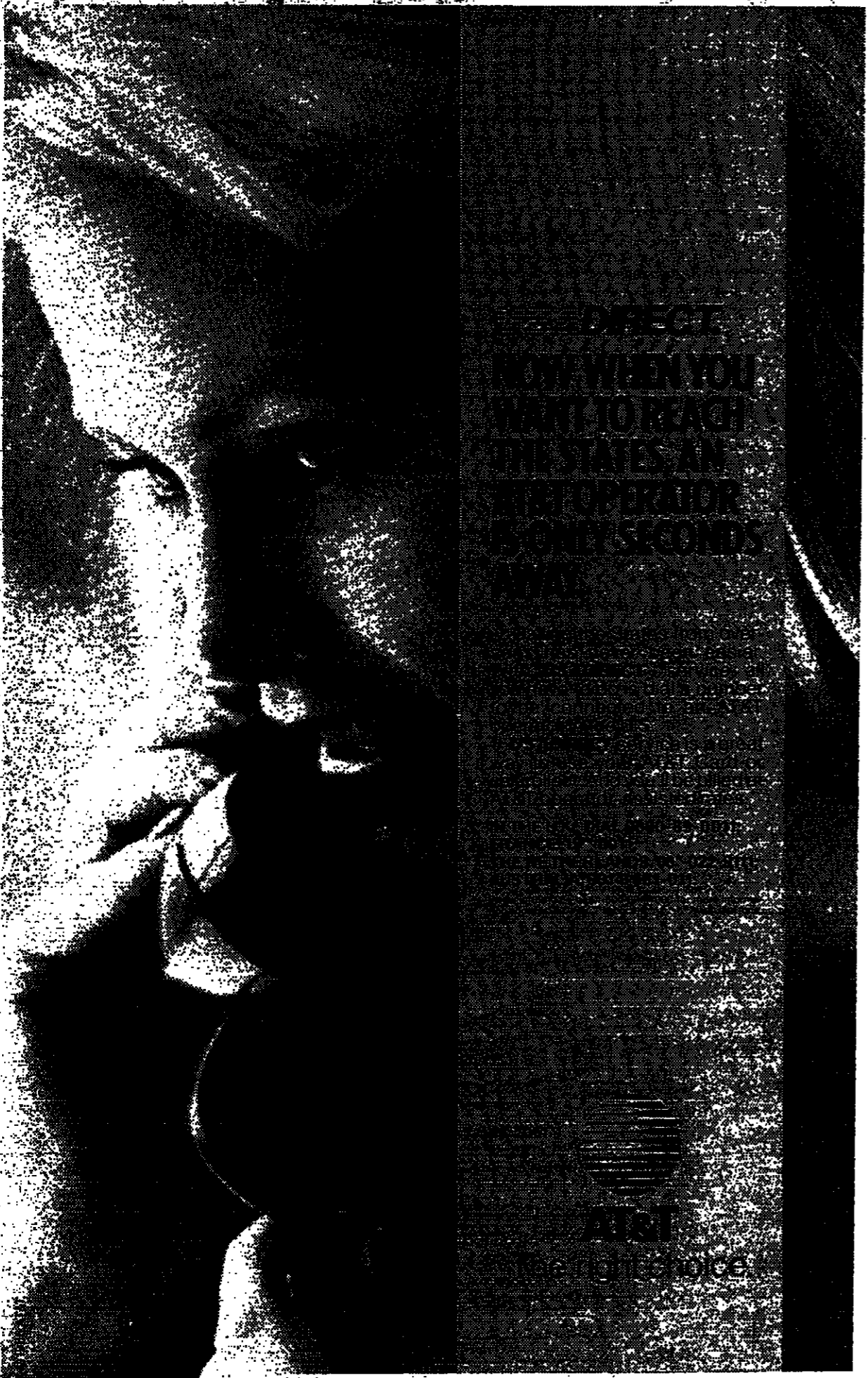
William Safire, in "Give Me Some Staunch-Hearted Men" (Language, Dec. 1), patiently clarified our confusion between *stanch* and *staunch* in relation to the U.S. arms flow to Iran. But he ignored the word that best applies: *stench*.

LAUREL POSTMA-MENNE, Leiden, Netherlands.

Suggestion for an Art Buchwald column: the conversation that took place when Richard Nixon telephoned Ronald Reagan just before Mr. Reagan's televised press conference last month on the arms shipment to Iran, reportedly to advise the president to confess that he had made a mistake.

JULIAN BEHRSTOCK, Paris.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

NORTH YEMEN

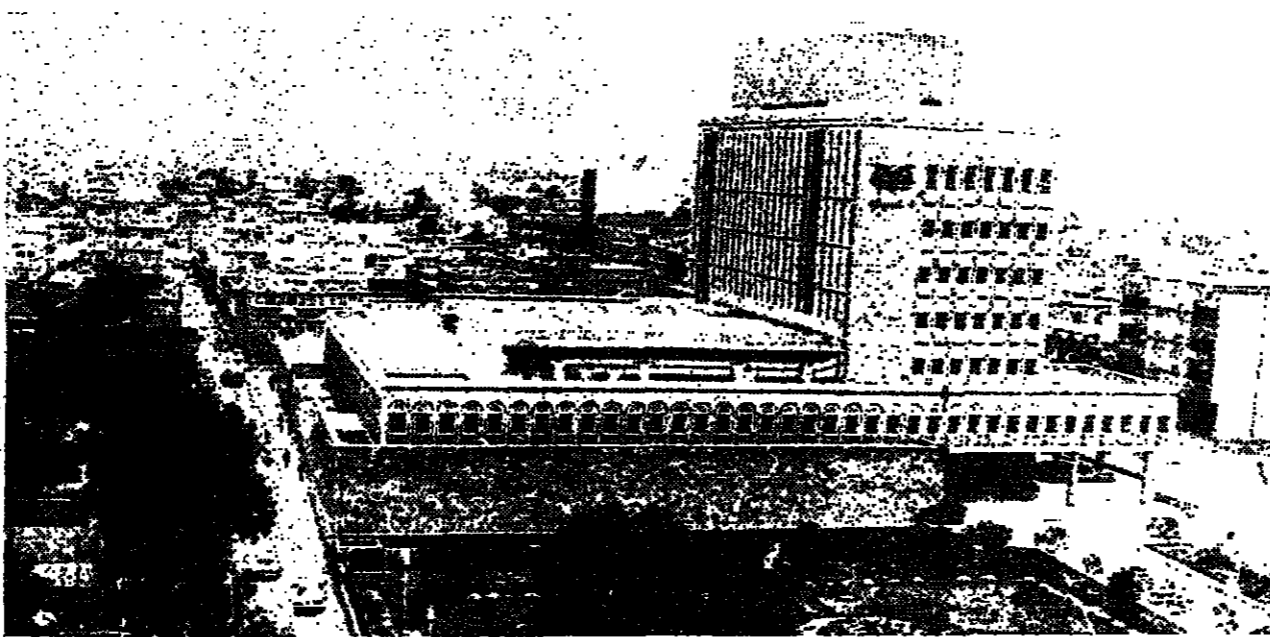
The government has introduced a number of economic reforms designed to revitalize the economy in the banking, agricultural and tourism sectors. The 1984 discovery of oil, which is scheduled to commence production in 1988, will be an added benefit to the national economy.

Oil has proved a remarkably calming influence on the once-troubled waters of Yemeni politics, and there are indications that good times may be just around the corner. The government is anxious to downplay the possible impact of the newly discovered oil reserves on the economy — production is not due to start until 1988 — but the 300,000 barrels a day will make a difference.

North Yemen hopes, nonetheless, that it will not lose its advantages as a lesser-developed country: the flow of foreign aid is vital to the welfare of its 9.5 million people. And, due to the slower pace of construction projects in Saudi Arabia and the lower Gulf, remittances from Yemenis working in the Gulf states are not the boost for the economy which they once were in the 1970s.

Since 1983, the government has introduced a number of economic reforms designed to revitalize the country. Many policies required considerable courage to implement. These included wage restraints and cuts in development spending, major revenue-mobilization efforts focusing on increases in tax and excise rates and improvements in the tax-collection mechanism. Some measure of success was shown in the reduced budget deficits.

Another prong in the attack was the Central Bank's reinforcement of a tighter fiscal stance by doubling commercial bank reserve requirements to 20 percent in an effort to absorb some of the excess liquidity in the banking system. Because of these measures, imports have fallen to a level more appropriate to the country's means. At the same time an import-licensing system has been introduced which



Aerial view of the Yemen Central Bank in modern Sana'a.

gives priority to imports for foodstuffs, petroleum products, medicine and inputs for agriculture and industry. Importers who had grown used to a very liberal foreign exchange system in the mid-1970s were suddenly obliged to finance their imports with foreign exchange bought from the

banks. These measures were reinforced with depreciations of the official exchange rate of the Yemeni rial (the local currency) which has lowered the rate from US \$17.456 rials in February 1984 to \$1/10.50 rials in November 1986.

The current five-year development plan, launched in

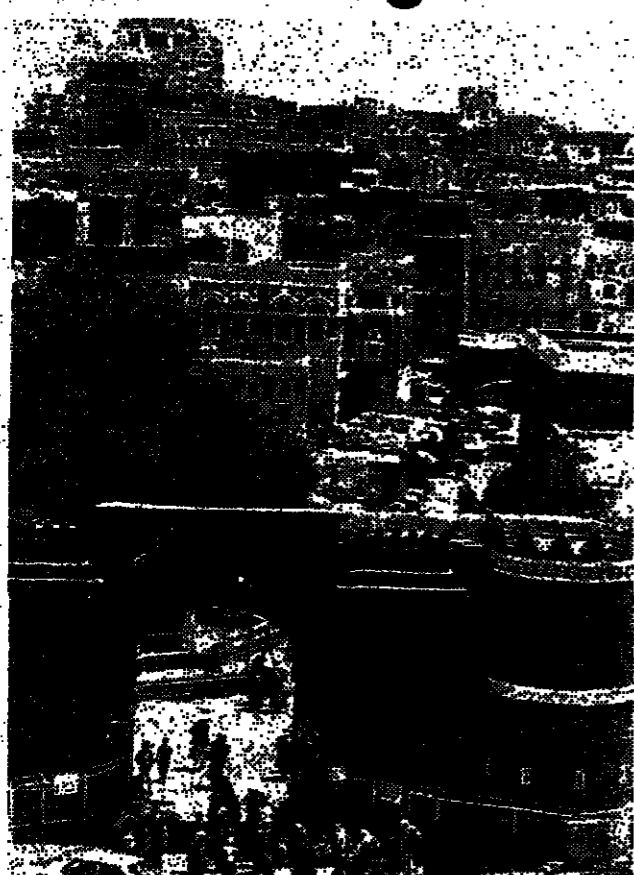
1982, was started against a background of financial difficulty. At the same time, North Yemen has managed to keep its head above water, attracting inward investment for infrastructure projects, particularly from West Germany, which agreed to technical and project assistance worth some DM 45 million (\$23 million) in early November 1986, bringing to DM 696 million (\$344 million) the total value of German assistance. The country's first syndicated loan was signed in Geneva in October for \$50 million by the Yemen Bank for Reconstruction & Development, subscribed entirely by Arab banks. A much larger loan, for \$200 million, is in the pipeline for the Yemen Petroleum Corp.

The new measures to stimulate the economy have not been without a price. They have put pressure on prices, the free market exchange rate, and the Central Bank's external reserves. The authorities are aware that further adjustment action will be necessary in the context of the new five-year plan now under preparation.

The oil discoveries offer the best hope for a lasting recovery. New economic reform measures announced by Prime Minister Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani on Nov. 25 call for mixed sector companies to be strengthened in order to promote private investment. As part of this drive to bring together the public and private sector, incentives will be provided for Yemenis living abroad, repatriate their savings. The Yemeni people, with a culture stretching back into antiquity, are the ultimate resource which the government intends to mobilize to raise standards of living for all its citizens.

— John Lane

Rich Heritage Mark Yemen's Past



Bab Al Yemen, the city gate in old Sana'a.

North Yemen's national pride draws on two historic themes. The first is the fact that Mocha, the little port on the Red Sea, was once the world's sole coffee exporting port. Secondly, the fame of the ancient Marib Dam was mentioned in classical writings of the Greeks and Romans long before the arrival of Islam. The coffee port and the dam became the most important symbols of Yemen's achievements in history, and are enshrined in the modern nation's national emblem.

The legend of the Sabeans, civilization and its engineering achievements were known vaguely by European historians of the Renaissance and Enlightenment. Greek and Roman geographers provide many glittering stories about the wealth of the South Arabian kingdoms. But it was not until the middle of the 19th century that the French pharmacist Arnaud became the first European to reach Marib and actually see the ruins of the ancient civilization.

Arnaud's eyewitness account, published years later in "Asa Magazine," stirred the world of archeology. Arnaud was followed by another Frenchman, Halévy, who visited Marib disguised as a Yemeni Jew and copied some drawings and inscriptions. The third foreign visitor to the dam site was Eduard Glaser, a professor at the University of Vienna. Glaser firmly believed that he had visited the an-

cient kingdom of the biblical Queen of Sheba. The legendary queen, named Bilqis in the Koran, continues to interest Arabs and non-Arabs alike even today. Her visit to King Solomon was recorded twice, in the Book of Kings and the Chronicles of the Old Testament, and has remained largely a mystery, since none of the several thousand known Sabeans inscriptions makes any mention of her.

Yet it is known that the inhabitants of South Arabia engaged in incense trade with the Mediterranean civilizations even before 1,000 B.C. Locally produced frankincense (boswellia) and myrrh (balsamodendron) were carried by caravans of thousands of camels along the "Gold and Incense Road" from the Indian Ocean all the way north to the Mediterranean. Numerous road posts and military establishments guaranteed the safety of the journey. Larger cities, among them such famous ones as Najran, Mecca, Medina, Tabuk in Saudi Arabia and Petra in Jordan, were responsible for the safety of a portion of the road, and in return would levy customs duties on all passing goods.

The Sabeans were not only farmers and traders. Being excellent seamen, they knew early on how to make use of the changing monsoon winds which carried their ships to the Indian coast and back within a year. Spices, ebony, silk and fine

textiles were brought from India to the port of Qana in present South Yemen. Other important trading partners were the inhabitants of the Eastern coast of Africa. Rare woods, feathers, animal skins and gold were shipped from the African coast, including the islands of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia (now belonging to Tanzania), to the port of Aden and then to Qana.

It was the disintegration of the Marib Dam, together with a strong recession in the incense trade, that ultimately caused the decline of the Sabeans kingdom at the dawn of the Islamic age. Several attempts were made to repair the dam. The greatest and final catastrophe is believed to have occurred in 570 A.D., the "Year of the Elephant" and birth year of the Prophet Mohammed, according to Islamic traditions. The destruction of the dam and irrigation system meant the breakdown of Saba's economy. Fields could no longer be irrigated and were deserted. Whole segments of the remaining population emigrated north as far as Yathrib (now Medina) and even Syria. Some families in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait still trace their ancestry back to the Sabeans of Marib.

During the early Islamic centuries, Yemen did not plunge into oblivion, even though the days of "Arabia Felix" were gone for good. Yemeni soldiers and administrative personnel were active during the early expansion of the Islamic Empire. Yemeni architects in particular contributed a great deal to building new Islamic settlements. These craftsmen went all the way to Andalusia in Spain, where garisons bear their ancient Yemeni names even today: Yahsub in Sevilla, Haradun in Cordoba and the castle of Khawlan in Granada.

Sana'a, the Islamic capital replacing Marib, became a center for religious learning and studies. This became clear when thousands of priceless manuscripts were discovered in 1972, while workmen were repairing the western wall of the capital's Great Mosque. Opening part of the wooden ceiling, they found between the wooden panels and the plastered outside roof a space filled with dusty and crumpled pages of kufic script, many of them dating back to the first five Islamic centuries. Pages of some 630 dif-

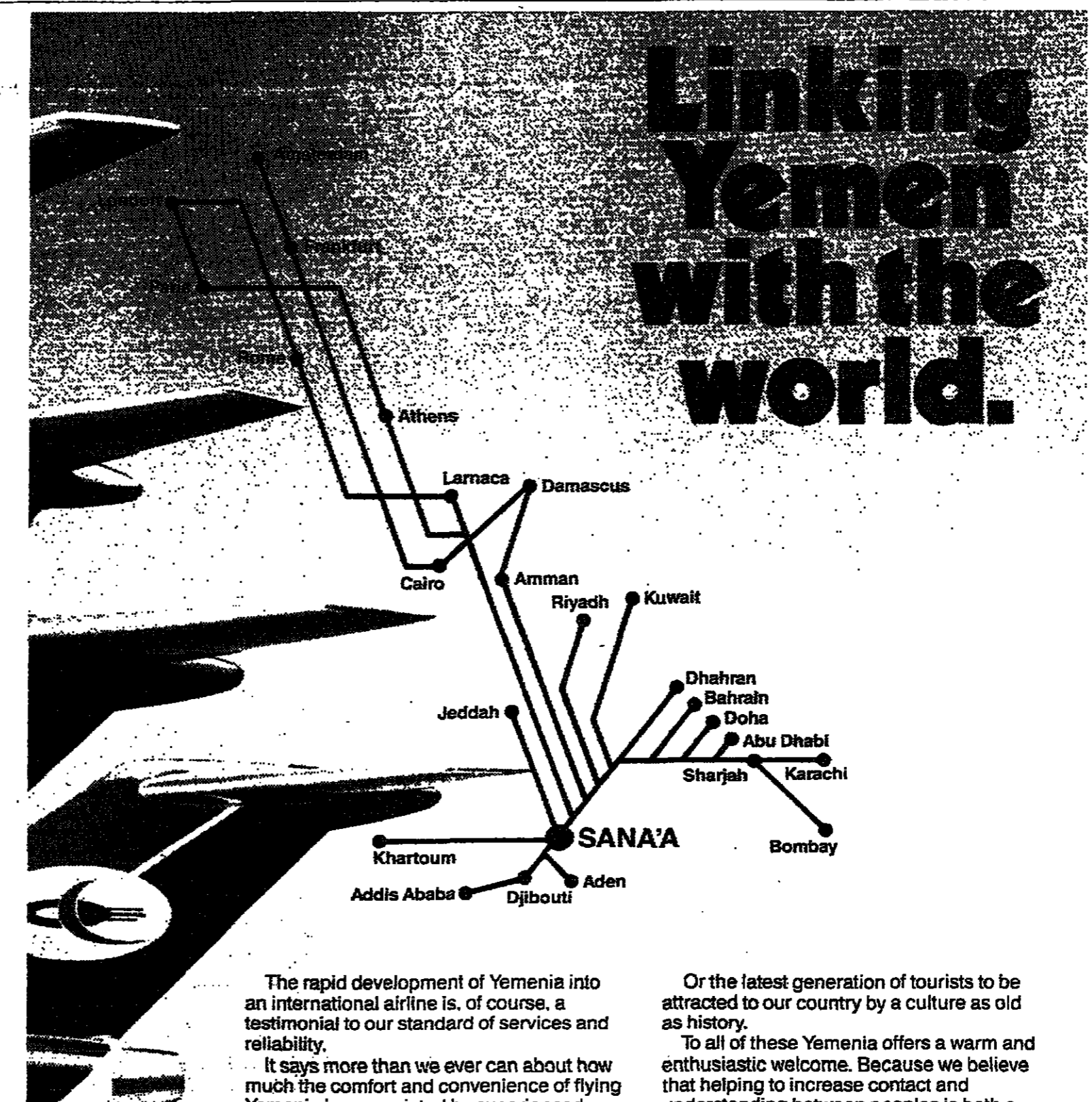
ferent Korans are being cleaned, preserved, classified and photographed by a joint Yemeni-German team of experts. "Once the restoration is completed," said Qadi Ismael Al-Kwa, head of the Department for Antiquities and Libraries, "our assem-

blage of classical manuscripts will occupy a unique place among the libraries of the Islamic world, comparable only to similar collections in the National Library of Cairo and the Great Mosque of Kairouan in Tunisia."

It is not only the Great Mosque, built during the life-time of the Prophet Mohammed, that can be counted as part of the Arab heritage of the Islamic world. The entire ancient part of Sana'a, which was classified as one of the three most

endangered cities of the world, constitutes a jewel of Islamic urban architecture. UNESCO decided in 1980 to authorize the financing of necessary studies for drafting a plan to preserve the old city. In 1984, UNESCO officially announced that Sana'a

had become a world heritage city, during the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Sana'a. Shortly afterwards, North Yemen's government issued a decree to establish a board of trustees for the restoration (Continued on Next Page)



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New Oil Finds Enrich Nation's Economy

When the first news spread about the successful oil exploration in April 1984 by the American Hunt Oil Co. in the Jawf Al Baten area, some 100 kilometers east of Marib, expectations were high. For the first time in Yemen's history, substantial quantities of oil had been discovered. Previous explorations by British Shell along the Red Sea coast had produced nothing.

A little later, North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh climbed the platform of the drilling rig and opened a valve. A strong jet of crude soared into the desert sky and, after ignition, darkened the sun with heavy black smoke amid spectator shouts of "Allah akbar" and "Glory to the homeland."

Public excitement was understandable. The discovery comes at a time when North Yemen's economy is experiencing a rapid change from the previous attitude of "import everything and produce nothing." Remittances from Yemeni laborers work-

ing abroad have dropped some 80 percent to US \$600 million annually. Aid from Saudi Arabia, the main donor supporting Yemen's balance of payments, has fallen because of the kingdom's own economic slowdown. The value of the Yemeni rial dropped to a third of its former exchange rate, prompting the government to promise a substantial pay raise for civil servants. Import restrictions were put on virtually all commodities that previously entered the country easily. These days, the people of North Yemen put great hope in their country's oil.

Some foreign economic experts take a positive view of Yemen's most recent economic developments. "The country is currently being forced to raise local production and abandon imports, especially of consumer goods," said an American expert who just completed a study on secondary cities for the Ministry of Municipalities and Housing. "This type of development can only be described as healthy."

As a matter of fact, North Yemen's government is doing a lot to increase local production, especially in foodstuffs and construction materials. Local fruits now substitute entirely for formerly imported bananas, oranges and apples worth some \$1.8 million a year. Import restrictions do not include machines and equip-

ment, raising the level of local production.

Meanwhile, work is getting under way on a \$350 million oil pipeline, which will turn the South Arabian nation into a modest exporter of oil. The oil will be pumped from the Alif field (estimated to hold some 500 million barrels of high-quality crude) into a major storage facility. From there it will flow through a 66-cm pipeline across the central Yemeni mountains and down to the Red Sea at Ras Esa, near the Yemeni port city of Salif. The top capacity of the pipeline is estimated to reach some 400,000 barrels a day, twice the present planned production level.

The pipeline, costing at least \$350 million, will be the largest construction scheme ever undertaken in the history of Yemen. Ray Hunt, president of Hunt Oil, called the construction "one of the largest undertakings of its kind in the entire world." In his speech during the ceremony opening the project last September, he compared the pipeline to the Suez Canal. "The only difference," he said, "lies in the fact that in constructing the canal, 45 million cubic meters of soil and earth were moved in 11 years, while here 30 million cubic meters will have to be moved in just one single year."

The contract for construction of the pipeline was

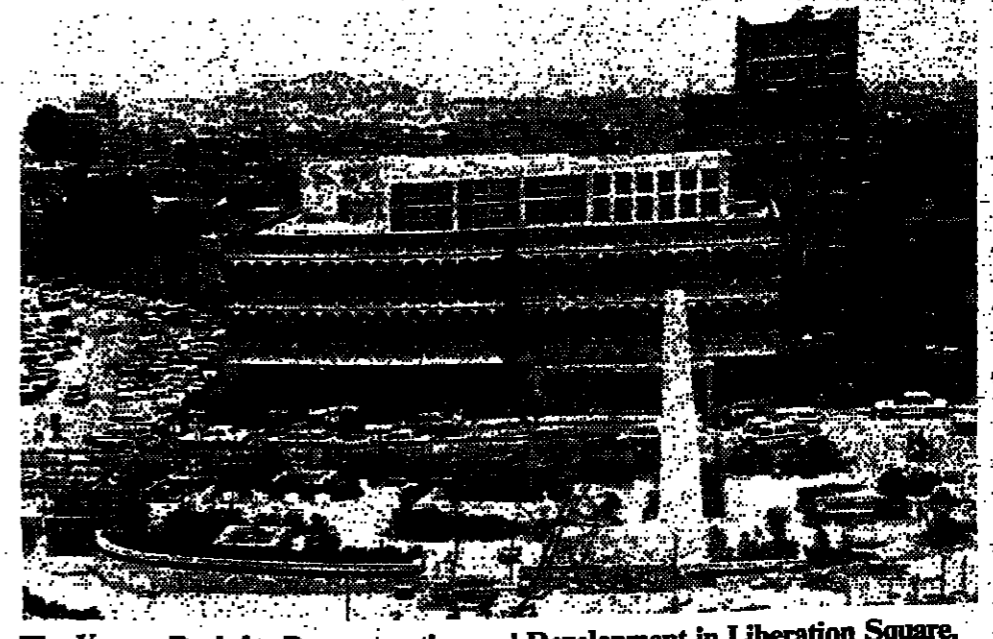
awarded to the consortium led by the Lebanese Consolidated Contractors Co. Mannesmann, from West Germany, and the Italian construction company Saipem are the other two partners. In addition to the pipeline, there are also plans to build one, and possibly two, more refineries to increase the refining capacity from its present level of 10,000 to 50,000 or 60,000 barrels per day.

The government in Sana'a has granted further concessions for oil explorations. Hunt is now also exploring the coastal strip between Midi, near the Saudi border, and south to Hodeidah, covering some 13,000 square kilometers. Exxon is searching the northern highlands in a concession of 22,000 square kilometers while Total from France has 10,000 square kilometers.

Foreign companies in the Gulf states, affected by the overall Arab economic recession, are beginning to look towards Yemen as a likely future market. Major Japanese and Korean enterprises have opened branch offices in Sana'a to watch the country's development. Western diplomatic sources state that inquiries by European firms into the business conditions of Yemen have increased considerably over the past years. While many other oil-producing countries in the Middle East seem to have passed the peak of economic growth, Yemen is still at the beginning.

— Fritz Piepenburg

Tightened Money Controls Spearhead Austerity Measures



The Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Liberation Square.

North Yemen's banking sector has carried much responsibility for the new economic reform plans of the government, because traditionally less than one-third of available funds are held in the official system.

Six foreign commercial banks have branches in Sana'a. These are the Amman-based Arab Bank, Bank of Credit & Commerce International, Banque Indosuez, Habib Bank and United Bank — both of Pakistan, and Iraq's Rafidain Bank, which was exempted from a recent ruling instructing all banks to increase their paid-up capital.

The local scene is dominated by the majority government-owned Yemen Bank for Reconstruction & Development. This is both a commercial bank and a development bank, with a representative office in London. Its latest results, for 1985, show a slower year than 1984, with net profits of 17.1 million rials (US \$2.7 million) on assets of 7,717 million rials (\$1.2 billion). Deposits were up to a total equivalent of 56 percent of assets.

The smallest local commercial bank is the International Bank of Yemen, which has paid its first dividend in 1986. Total assets were 916.6 million rials (\$147.7 million) at the end of 1985. In terms of deposits, the International Bank is about the same size as Yemen Kuwait Bank for Trade & Investment, the third locally formed commercial

bank which was established in 1977.

Making up the domestic picture is the Industrial Bank of Yemen, whose role is to promote industrial development and give medium- and long-term credit. The volume of lending is quite small, only the equivalent of \$8.8 million in 1985, but the bank has a reputation for thoroughness.

Yemen Bank made its debut in the syndicated loan market as a borrower with a \$50 million exercise, signed in Geneva in October. The loan was subscribed entirely by Arab banks and led managed by the Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corp. A much bigger syndication, reported to be \$200 million, is coming up for the Yemen Petroleum Corp., a parastatal organization. The level of this borrowing suggests that the government is not intending to approach the World Bank for a structural adjustment loan, possibly to avoid being tied to conditions calling for specific economic policies.

Government moves to encourage more transactions through the official banks have concentrated on tightening controls on money-changers. The Central Bank is refusing licenses for new foreign exchange offices, and existing businesses are to be allowed only one branch. Travel restrictions have been introduced on Yemenis, who can only take \$5,000 out of the country when they leave. In a move identical to the practice in

Egypt, travelers arriving in Yemen are now obliged to exchange the equivalent of \$150 into local currency at the airport.

The largest money-changing business is owned by a leading Yemeni entrepreneur, Abdel-Ahmad Shawlaq, whose base is the site formerly occupied by Citibank in Sana'a. Shawlaq has acted in the past on behalf of the government. It is unlikely that the government wants to curb the activities of the moneychangers altogether, but rather to bring them into line with the officially sanctioned banks. In the immediate future, the government plans to publish incentives for Yemenis working abroad to repatriate their savings.

While these measures will be welcomed, they will not help to resolve the biggest drag anchor on the commercial banks. Because of tight controls on import licenses, trade financing business has dropped. The only items to get approval, for the time being, are essential foodstuffs, raw materials, spare parts and medical imports. It is generally recognized that some action was necessary to curb North Yemen's annual import bill of \$1.2 billion, but at the same time the banks are well aware that many imports are still managed to circumvent the system. There is still smuggling, particularly among the northern tribes along the border, with Saudi Arabia.

— John Lane

Yemenia Flies High

Yemenia, the national airline of the Yemen Arab Republic, with its major base at Sana'a, can trace its history back to 1963 when it was formed under the title of Yemen Airlines.

In September 1972, it was reorganized and renamed Yemen Airways Corp. following nationalization, and its present name was adopted on July 1, 1978. This followed the joint establishment early the previous year, of a new airline by the governments of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which hold, respectively, 51% and 49% of the capital.

Since that last reorganization, Yemenia has flourished, and has gained a name among the airlines inside and outside the Arab world as a well-managed and efficient operator. At the 1985 annual meeting of the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO), of which Yemenia has become an influential member, Gunter Eser, the director general of the International Air Transport Association, went out of his way to congratulate the airline on the turnaround which it had recently produced with its financial results.

Much of the credit for



Mohamed Al Haimy, chairman of Yemen Airways.

Yemenia's improvement must go to Mohamed Al Haimy and the management team which he has gathered around him, plus the expertise of the second major shareholder through its national airline, Saudia, the largest and most powerful of the airlines in the Middle East.

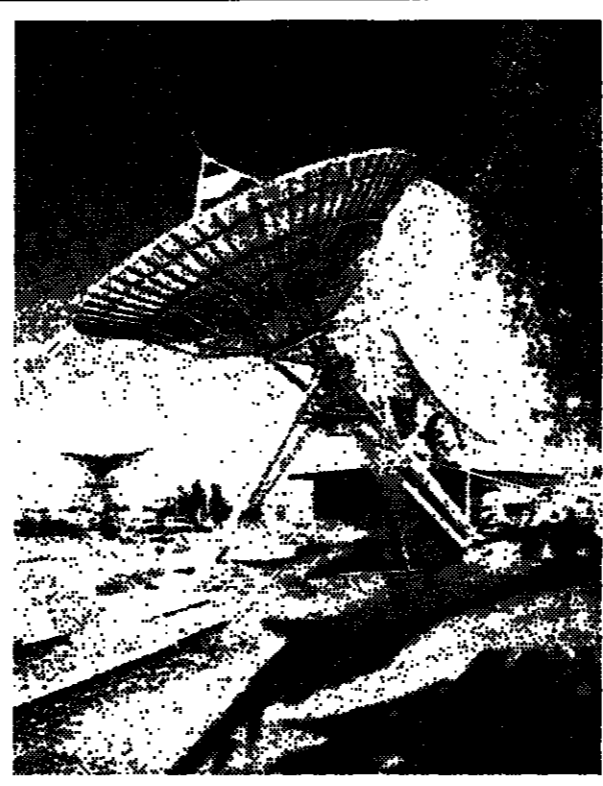
Mohamed Al Haimy is the current chairman of the Arab Air Carriers Organization, having been elected to that position at AACO's annual meeting in Casablanca in the spring of 1986. Arrangements are now well advanced for the 1987 annual meeting of the organization, to be held in Sana'a this coming March.

Yemenia provides vital domestic links across the rugged terrain of the republic, linking from Sana'a's provincial centers such as Taiz, and Al Hodeida. The country's attractions as a tourist center, with its lengthy coastline to the Red Sea, is boosting traffic on Yemenia's regional routes to the rest of the Arab world, and on its longer-distance services. Its scheduled route network stretches 45,000 kilometers.

Arab world centers served include Bahrain, Doha, Jeddah, Sharjah, Kuwait, Muscat, Dhahran, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Damascus and Cairo. Yemenia's major long-distance route is to London, Garwick, on a twice-weekly basis, using Boeing 727-200 equipment. The airline also serves various other points in Europe, including Athens, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Kharoum, Djibouti, Addis Ababa, Karachi and Bombay.

In addition to 727s, Yemenia has Boeing 737-200s in its fleet. According to IATA figures, Yemenia carried 426,000 passengers in 1985, including 317,000 international, and 5,300 tons of freight.

— Arthur Reed



With three earth stations in full operation, North Yemen has a totally modern international telecommunications service.

Rich Heritage

(Continued From First Page) and preservation of old Sana'a, headed by Abdo Rahman Al-Haddad.

Haddad remains optimistic about safeguarding the 6,500 houses of the old city. North Yemen is embarking on a fund-raising campaign for financial support. So far, Italy, Norway, West Germany and the Netherlands have responded favorably. Plans are also being made to enlist help to the commercial enterprises and house owners themselves. Gulf Arab states, which traditionally support the country, have pledged substantial assistance. Realization and implementation of the plan, however, has yet to begin.

The Department of Antiquities and Libraries is the main organization responsible for preserving Yemen's national heritage. Besides worrying about the preservation of historic mosques, like the Ameriya of Rada' or the Great Mosque of Dhofar Dhi-Bin, Qadi Al-Akwa, head of the department, feels especially concerned with Yemen's rich pre-Islamic monuments. Following a delicate policy of "distributing small pieces of the pie to all interested parties," he has been linking the rights for exploration with obligations to restore some of the sites.

The French archeological team has promised to work on the temple of Banar Ad in Al Jawf, north of Marib, and to change the former seat of the provincial gov-

ernment into a museum with laboratories for conservation tasks. The German team has conducted extensive studies into the ancient dam and irrigation system. Most of the ancient fields are now being bulldozed and recultivated for the first time since the last break of the dam, about 1,500 years ago. The department has asked the Germans to take responsibility for the preservation of the two ancient exits of the dam, the southern and western entrances of the ancient walls of Marib and the temple of the moon god Al-maqab in Sirwah, another important Sabean monument.

The Italian archeological mission has agreed in principle to invest \$1 million in preserving the ancient city wall of Baraqash in Al Jawf. Americans are interested in contributing to the identification and preservation of Yemeni heritage. Recent findings by the American Foundation for the Study of Man at Wadi Al Juba, south of Marib, are dated to the 13th century B.C., fuelling new speculations about the truth of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon in the north.

More exciting times are possible for the historians and archeologist working in Yemen. In our time when the great discoveries of Egypt and Mesopotamia are considered a part of history, Yemen still holds the promise of secrets buried beneath the sands of the desert.

— Fritz Piepenburg

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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Joint Ventures Key to Economic Revitalization

A small company in Kwe Kwe, Zimbabwe, manufacturing primus stoves, recently set up an association with North Yemeni interests to license its technology. This is one example of the intense Yemeni businessmen, particularly those from the south around Taiz, have for manufacturing. This is in sharp contrast with richer neighboring countries, where a "rentier" mentality has developed now that the nomadic existence is a thing of the past.

Most local companies have a number of manufacturing projects under review, but their biggest difficulty has been in obtaining import licenses. In the 1970s, opportunities were missed as imports flooded into the country. Nevertheless, industrial output grew sharply in response to large investments in economic infrastructure and growing expenditures by the private sector.

Food processing was the first area tackled by the private sector, an obvious choice in view of Yemen's large population. Shahr Trading, the Elaghill Group and, above all, Hayel Saeed, whose Taiz-based business is by far the biggest in North Yemen, have seen this as their most profitable light industrial activity, although they are increasingly attracted to agribusiness. Food processing accounts for 45 percent of the value added in manufacturing.

By contrast, the public sector has concentrated on the cement industry, with two major plants already under way and a third planned. The Japanese contractor IHI

plastics. Equity investments totalled \$470,000. The industrial bank receives considerable help from foreign aid organizations, such as the IDA, the soft-loans arm of the World Bank, and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. The

latter is the oldest Arab aid fund still active in lending to Arab countries, despite lower oil prices affecting government budgets.

A factor in any industrial project in Yemen is the high cost of local labor. Wage rates for Yemeni workers

have increased fourfold since the mid-1970s, because of the opportunities which existed in neighboring states. In the south, around Taiz, it is quite common for women workers to be found in factories. This is also prevalent in South Yemen. High costs

make exporting extremely difficult, but the biggest deterrent to selling food to Saudi Arabia, an obvious marketplace, is the widespread existence of subsidized foods bought in wholesale from Europe, Australia and South America by Jeddah-based trading houses. Conversely in the manufactured goods area,

Yemeni-made products face competition at home from re-exported goods smuggled over the borders from the Gulf states or Saudi Arabia's western province.

Recent official statements have stressed the government's seriousness in promoting joint projects with the private sector. The idea has been tried before but

found few takers because no specific incentives were offered, other than those in the current statute book. These include a tax holiday in the first five years of production and reduced customs duties on raw materials and spare parts.

From a private sector standpoint, investors would like to see less red tape and,

above all, protection against foreign competition. They also believe the potential is there. Said Henry Ellert, general manager of Optimus in Kwe Kwe, Zimbabwe: "We saw great potential for working together with our Yemeni associates, particularly in export to countries across the Red Sea."

— John Lane

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The Hayel Saeed Anam group pioneered the way for Yemeni industry. Its foundation dates back to 1938 when Haj Hayel Saeed Anam started his first modest trading concern in Aden. By 1970 through incessant effort & contributions of everyone concerned the company had expanded to



become one of the leading business concerns in Y.A.R. itself. This growth has continued & during the 70's the group established its own offices in London and the Arabian Gulf. The total number of employees 'within the group' now exceeds 6500 persons.

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Coffee seedlings ready for transplantation.

was the low bidder, in September 1986, for a U.S. \$100-million, 500,000-ton-capacity plant at Mafrq. Talks have been held with the Soviet Union for expanding the capacity at the Bajel works to 500,000 tons a year, from 350,000 tons. There is a possibility of expansion at the Amran cement plant, built by IHI and finished in 1982. Current demand for cement is about 1 million tons a year, but despite the theoretical capacity of the existing industry, problems have arisen for some time with the Soviet-built plant at Bajel.

In 1987, the government is expected to reactivate a gypsum extracting project, but private sector interests will also be brought into the action. Plans call for the extraction of 70,000 tons a year of plaster and 30,000 tons of gypsum, to be used as a fertilizer base. The deposits are near Maab, where industrial infrastructure is improving because of oil-field development nearby.

Government helps the private sector through The Industrial Bank of Yemen, but the volume of lending is quite small. Most of the projects which have been assisted have been medium and small-size ventures, as the bank is restricted by the requirement that only 10 percent of its capital be extended to any one project. Of the disbursements in 1985, which came to the equivalent of \$48 million, 30 percent was for plans in the construction industry, and 4 percent for chemicals and

Yemen: A Rewarding Destination for a Determined Few

Why visit Yemen? This tiny country, at the end of the Arabian peninsula, has nothing so spectacular to offer as the pyramids of Egypt or the temples of Greece. Tourism facilities are still at a modest stage. A visit for the first-time traveler is usually more expensive than to other destinations in the Middle East.

Yet the number of tourists traveling to the Land of Sheba has been growing year after year. They often are visitors willing to skip a casual beach stay and suffer a bit of hardship and frustration in order to discover the hidden beauty of a little-known country. The visitor expecting easy fun, packaged in an appealing and easily consumable way, is sure to be profoundly disappointed in Yemen. But those who are searching for the originality of an Arab country never touched by Western colonialism will like this rugged mountain country.

Tourism is a recent phenomenon in Yemen. As recently as 15 years ago, it was an unthinkable proposition. Civil war between royalist and republican forces raged over much of the countryside and there weren't even rudimentary accommodations for European visitors. Only 25 years ago, when Imam Ahmed was still in firm control of the country's affairs, foreigners were allowed into Yemen only in very exceptional cases. Even diplomatic contacts with the outside world were kept at an absolute minimum.

Those fortunate enough to get to Yemen in those days needed the Imam's personal approval to travel in-

side the country — say from Sana'a to Wadi Dhahr, the lovely valley only 12 kilometers west of the capital. The city gates of Sana'a were closed each night at 8 p.m. and kept shut until dawn. To foreigners, and even to many Arabs, Yemen was a mysterious and secretive world.

With the end of the civil war in 1970, the nation abruptly opened its doors to the rest of the world. The few North Yemeni embassies in Western countries processed tourist visas without delay. One of the early Yemeni travel agents was the Yemen Arab Tourism Agency (YATA). Abdulkarim Abu Taleb, founder and operator of the agency, recalled YATA's beginnings in 1973: "It all began with one German who wanted to visit Amran, some 60 kilometers north of Sana'a. And thus we started with a single tourist and three soldiers for protection."

Meanwhile, YATA has grown to become the largest tour operator in Yemen. During 1985, Abu Taleb and his employees have guided close to 5,000 tourists from 42 countries, including 16 visiting groups from Japan. Three types of basic programs are offered to travel agencies around the world. The deluxe program keeps tourists only in top-class hotels, making day trips into the countryside with buses or land cruisers. Expedition tours travel through much of the countryside, stopping at local *funduqs* for the night. The more rugged tracking tours include camping and even some walking

tours on the small paths of the steep Yemeni mountains.



The City of Taiz is North Yemen's second largest city.

and the other by the Taj group from India. Rates are between US \$70 and \$80 per night. The four-star Ramada Hotel is somewhat smaller and cheaper. If the visitor prefers to stay in a more traditional hotel, he may try the Dar Al Hamd or the Rawdha Hotel. Both are owned by the YTC and are converted palaces of the former Imam. In total, Sana'a has 17 classified and 21 unclassified hotels, enough to accommodate some 3,200 visitors.

Three-star hotels in Taiz include the Marib and the Al Khawa Hotel. The port city of Hodeidah offers the Ambassador, the Bristol and Al-Borough Hotels as reasonable, air-conditioned accommodations. Other new hotels of the same category have sprung up in Sada, Marib and Hajja.

Nowadays it is easy to stay comfortably in the capital and other major cities. Sana'a boasts two five-star hotels, with 370 beds each, one operated by Sheraton

According to statistics released by the General Tourism Corp., more than 40,000 foreign visitors came to Yemen in 1985, earning the hotels some \$17 million in foreign currency. A total of 4,124 people arrived from France; the number is closely followed by visitors from West Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy. Visitors from Europe alone increased by 25.5 percent compared to the previous year.

What the tourist will find is well-preserved Islamic architecture, the scenic beauty of green wadis surrounded by lofty mountains, and the artifacts of 3,000 years of known civilization. Yemen's ancient history ranks in its richness with that of the ancient civilizations of the Nile valley, the Jordan valley or Mesopotamia. Having

acquired a monopoly in the frankincense trade, and having carefully guarded the import secrets for Indian and African luxury goods, the ancient Sabaeans acquired such legendary wealth that the lower peninsula became known as "Arabia Felix" to the Greeks and Romans.

By the time of the arrival of Islam in the early 7th century, the incense kingdoms had come to an end. The first mosques were erected during the lifetime of the Prophet, in Sana'a and Janad. Within two centuries the first independent Islamic dynasties had established their authority in various parts of Yemen. Mohamed Bin Ziyad, sent as governor of Yemen by the Abbasid caliph Ma'mun in the early 9th century, founded his own kingdom, the capital of which was Zabid near the Red Sea. Zabid soon became a famous center of learning, known throughout the Islamic world. It is thought that algebra was invented there.

Other dynasties followed. Jibla, the tiny mountain village near Ibb, became briefly the center of an Isma'ili dynasty ruled by the famous Queen Arwa Bint Ahmed, who lived and ruled until the age of 94. The queen's grave in the Arwa Mosque at Jibla is still cared for by villagers. The Rasulid sultans established a court that ruled from Taiz for over 200 years, until the middle of the 15th century. Beautiful Rasulid mosques, each still functioning today as a Koranic school, are the outstanding monuments of Taiz, North Yemen's second-largest city.

It is not only the ever-present past which captivates the imaginations of many modern visitors to Yemen. Traveling east from the Red Sea over the mountains to Marib, one discovers a kaleidoscope of sights in the faces of the people, the architecture and the landscape. In the Tihama, the Red Sea coastal region, one sees glimpses of Africa — dark-skinned inhabitants live in small reed huts. Further east, the terrain suddenly rises to altitudes of more than 2,000 meters, reaching 3,720 meters at the summit of Nabi Shu'ub.

Long wadis, cut deeply into the Western mountainside, provide small strips of farming land for growing coffee and fruit trees. Both sides of the wadi slopes are levelled, with countless terraces reaching up in giant steps to the tips of the mountain range. Sorghum, barley and corn are the main crops cultivated on the rain-fed terraces.

In the central highlands, vast intermountain basins

dominate the landscape. Sada, Sana'a, Dhahar and Taiz are all situated in these high-altitude basins. The capital, Sana'a, is an impressive example of South Arabian architecture in stone and burnt bricks. The roofs of houses rise to six or eight stories, giving way to vistas of an ancient city that still keep alive the spirit and appearance of medieval Arabia.

Continuing eastward, the dry and sparsely inhabited eastern mountains slope gently towards the Ruba' Al Khali, the great Arabian desert. Here, where large wadis run from the mountain range into the desert, the great civilizations, like that of Marib, flourished thousands of years ago.

Yemen may look like any other country of the Third World to the casual European or American visitor. But to the serious orientalist, archaeologist, architect, anthropologist or geologist, the country is a hidden treasure that still has never been fully discovered.

— Fritz Piepenburg



Typical South Arabian architecture in old Sana'a.

Renewed Agricultural Sector Gets More Attention and Greater Support

A succinct description of Yemen? A country of farming and agriculture. In 1976-77 the total area of cultivated land was estimated at about 1.5 million hectares, with 84 percent irrigated by natural rainfall. The remaining portion is artificially irrigated by springs or water pumps. Yemen's location on the tip of the southern Arab peninsula causes the monsoon winds to lift the humid air from sea level to an altitude of 2,000 or 3,000 meters, condensing the hot air into clouds that release the accu-

mulated moisture in the form of rain. Most areas in Yemen can count on two annual rainy seasons. Some places, especially the Western mountains, may have daily rain during the summer months. Throughout history, Yemen's agriculture produced more than was consumed by its people, thus allowing exports to neighboring countries like Saudi Arabia, or feeding and supplying the trade caravans in pre-Islamic times. Over the past 20 years, however, agricultural

production has declined remarkably, despite the introduction of modern machinery and chemical fertilizers. Between 1976 and 1983, agricultural output declined by 21 percent in real terms, and by 33 percent if divided by the growing population figures.

The reason for the decline is not solely the recent years of drought. Some 1.5 million of the labor force took jobs in oil-rich neighboring countries instead of following their forefathers in cultivating the tiny, labor-inten-

sive fields. Terraces, the archetype of Yemeni farming, have fallen into ruin because of gross neglect. The topsoil turns into a cement-like hard and dry crust if it is not continually worked over.

Within a few decades, Yemen has changed from being self-sufficient in food production to being an importer of grain and other agricultural products, even though 70 percent of the population is still involved in agriculture in some manner.



The terraces of Al Haima are a unique aspect of Yemen's agriculture.

During the past few years, however, the tide has seemed to reverse. Expatriate laborers are returning to work on their fields once more. Running short of foreign currency, North Yemen's government has stopped a great deal of food imports and put special emphasis on developing the country's agricultural potential. President Ali Abdullah Saleh declared 1984 as the "Year of Farming." In a recent letter to his cabinet, the president again urged top priority for the development of farming. Expected revenues from future oil exports are already earmarked for the agricultural sector.

Two regions in Yemen look especially promising for larger agricultural projects. The Tihama, the 50-kilometer-wide, flat coastal strip between the Red Sea and the central mountains, can be cultivated by larger machinery that would be useless for the highland terraces. The Tihama Development Authority has been implementing successful irrigation schemes in the Western wadis, like Wadi Mawr and Wadi Zabid. Cotton was introduced and planted near Zabid, making Yemen a modest cotton-exporting country.

The other, more recently developed regions suitable for large-scale agriculture, are the Eastern wadi outlets at the edge of the Ruba' Al Khali, the great Arabian desert. The establishment by presidential decree of a development authority for the eastern regions aims mainly

at developing the agricultural potential in those areas. According to the official Sana'a daily "Al-Thawra," 19 medium and small-sized dams already have been constructed by the Ministry of Agriculture, with 36 more dams to follow.

The erection of dams is nothing new in Yemeni history. Al-Hamdani, the country's chronicler of the 10th century, counted some 80 dams and cisterns in the former province of Yahsub (near present Dhahar) alone. These caught the floods of the two annual rainy seasons and released the waters evenly over the dry periods of the year.

The opening of the Shabik Dam in Khawlan, some 25 kilometers east of Sana'a, by Prime Minister Abdulaziz Abu'dhahbi last month, added one more finished project to the list of dams and dikes. The 21-meter-high dam, storing 450,000 cubic meters of water when filled, will provide year-round irrigation to some 45 hectares of land further down the Wadi Asfal.

The largest dam ever constructed in Yemen has just been finished at Wadi Dhana near Marib, only a hundred meters upstream from the remaining sluices of the historic Sabean dam. The US \$75 million project includes the construction of a 40-meter-high, 763-meter-long earth and gravel dam and the main channel network amounting to some 50 kilometers of length. Already a sizeable blue lake has

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Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX prices, NYSE volume, etc.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Does the Shift to Services Drive Down U.S. Wages?

By LOUIS UCHITELLE. NEW YORK — For most of this century, the semi-skilled factory worker was the emblem of American labor.

Some contend that millions of service jobs are being "deskilled" so that they can be filled by people with a minimum of education and wage.

But that trend ignores the great variety of jobs and small businesses in the service sector.

Two economists professors, Barry Bluestone of the University of Massachusetts-Boston and Bennett Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, charged recently that the service sector is piling up jobs at the low end of the wage scale.

MR. BLUESTONE and Mr. Harrison base their conclusions on data from the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, especially the bureau's household survey.

Does this mean that a disproportionately large number of workers are gathering at the low end of the wage scale?

Two experts say that almost all of the jobs created since 1979 paid \$7,000 a year or less.

OPEC Accord Predicted

But Iraq, Iran May Not Sign

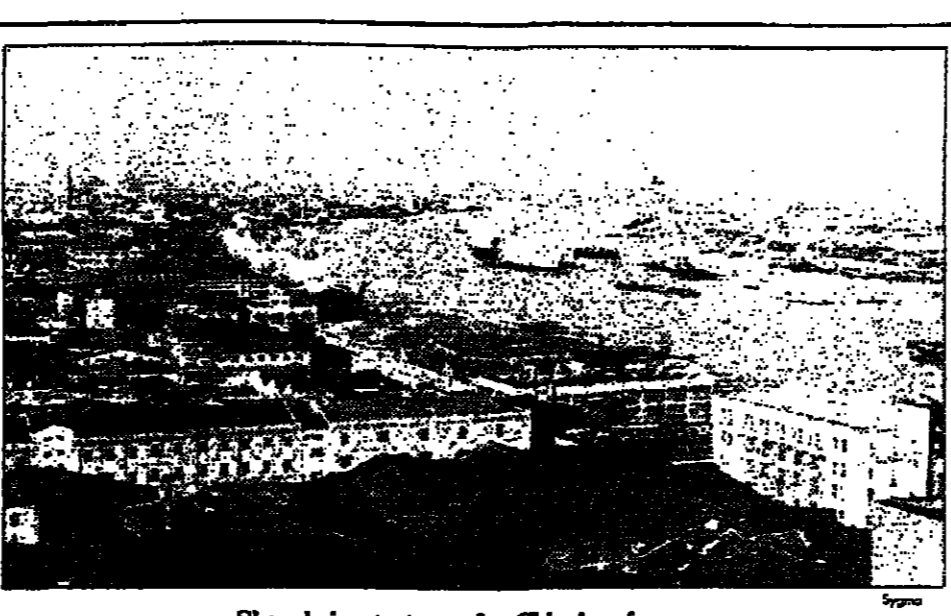
GENEVA — OPEC leaders scheduled a meeting late Friday that the Libyan oil minister predicted would adopt an agreement to cut oil production.

The minister, Fawzi Shakhshki, said that Iraq and possibly Iran would not sign the accord, but that the 11 other nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would sign.

Oil prices rose Thursday after Saudi Arabia and Iran gave up trying to force Iraq to join the cut.

On Thursday, Iran relented. But in private talks Friday, Tehran said that it might drop out as well.

The proposed production agreement would set a limit for OPEC of 15.8 million barrels a day, down about 7 percent, sources said.



Shanghai: a test case for China's reforms.

Removing Shanghai's Fetters

City Tries to Curb Bureaucracy, Take Financial Lead

By Daniel Southerland. SHANGHAI — One of the largest, most crowded and most polluted cities in the world is struggling to take the lead in some of China's economic and financial reforms.

Shanghai, China's biggest city with 12 million people, is working to curb its ineffective bureaucracy, encourage foreign investors and build new banking institutions that would establish the city as a major financial center.

At the same time, China's central government was criticized for heavily taxing the city without promoting reforms.

People in Shanghai also have complained that the city has not done nearly enough to solve its most explosive problem, a housing shortage.

U.S. Assailed Latin American Growth Hits 3.4%, a 6-Year High

By Juan de Onis. SANTIAGO — The overall economic growth rate of Latin America reached 3.4 percent this year, its best rate in six years, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America reported Friday.

But a meeting was planned Friday for further bargaining on the dispute, which has taken on great political importance in Canada.

The talks are an effort to settle an unfair-trade complaint before a final decision Dec. 31 by the U.S. Commerce Department that is likely to lead to the imposition of punitive duties on imports of Canadian lumber.

Instead of paying duty to the U.S. government, Canada proposed placing a 15-percent export tax on its lumber sales to the United States, congressional and administration sources said.

Canada was said to have offered to phase out the tax as provincial governments raised their timber-cutting fees.

The U.S. industry, however, demanded assurances that the tax would not be offset by another subsidy, such as a tax rebate.

Retail Prices Rose 0.3% in U.S. Last Month

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail prices rose 0.3 percent in November as a slight drop in energy costs failed to offset higher prices for food and new cars, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index, which registered declines for several months early this year because of falling oil and natural gas prices, has advanced a very moderate 1.3 percent since November 1985.

The U.S. inflation rate for the first 11 months of 1986 has been a dramatically low 0.9 percent, down from 3.8 percent in the comparable 1985 period.

Economists generally have predicted that inflation in 1987 will return to the 3.5-percent to 4-percent range that had prevailed before energy prices fell last winter.

The energy index, which has fallen 19.6 percent over the last 12 months, slipped by 0.7 percent in November from the previous month, with gasoline costs falling 0.6 percent.

But that price decline was more than offset by a 0.9-percent increase in the cost of new cars, a 0.5-percent rise in food costs, a 0.4-percent increase in the price of medical care and entertainment and other more moderate rises.

The costs of retail apparel rose 0.2 percent in November. Housing costs fell by 0.1 percent overall, and the broad category of "other goods and services" rose 0.3 percent.

Analysis of the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that new 1987-model automobiles accounted for about 40 percent of that increase.

A 1.5-percent jump in the price of winter fruits and vegetables led the rise in grocery food costs.

The study says the prospects for attracting foreign capital are poor. From 1982 to 1985, \$107 billion more left the region in debt service payments and profit remittances than entered in loans and investment, the study said.

"A great part of domestic savings," the study said, "is devoted to financing the foreign debt, while the inflows of foreign capital diminish drastically."

The effect has been to reduce annual investment from 24 percent of the region's output of goods and services in the 1970s, when the area was growing rapidly, to 16 percent since 1981, the study said.

This has led not only to sharp reductions in imports, increased unemployment and inflation in many countries, but to a slowdown in the development of new productive activities.

The study questions the premise underlying the Third World debt strategy proposed by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, that debt servicing is manageable if debtors increase incentives to private capital investment and privatize state enterprises.

and sweets slipped back 0.2 percent in November. Cereals showed no measurable price change.

In the housing category, the cost of shelter rose 0.2 percent overall while the cost of renting increased 0.4 percent. Household furnishings were 0.4 percent cheaper last month than in October.

The price of men's clothing was up 0.6 percent and women's wear rose 0.1 percent, but the price of footwear fell 0.2 percent and apparel for infants and toddlers was down a sharp 1.6 percent.

In transportation, the jump in new car costs was matched by a 0.9-percent rise in maintenance and repair prices, but the cost of used cars slipped back 0.1 percent.

British GDP Rose 0.3% in 3d Quarter

LONDON — Britain's gross domestic product rose 0.3 percent in the third quarter of the previous quarter, according to preliminary government figures released Friday.

The GDP, a measure of the total value of goods and services excluding income from foreign investments, was 2 percent higher than in the third quarter of 1985, the Central Statistical Office said.

The GDP rose 0.4 percent in the second quarter. The figures are based on a seasonally adjusted index measuring average output, expenditure and income.

But according to a measure based chiefly on output data, the GDP rose a seasonally adjusted 1.2 percent in the third quarter from the previous quarter, and 3.4 percent from the third quarter of 1985.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table of other dollar values for currencies like Swiss franc, West German mark, etc.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Table of key money market rates for various currencies.

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms.

Table of U.S. money market funds with columns for fund names and yields.

Table of gold prices for various regions and currencies.

Table of gold prices for various regions and currencies.

Table of gold prices for various regions and currencies.

Advertisement for 'The Value Line' providing objective evaluations of American stocks, including contact information and a list of countries.

Large advertisement for '2for1' subscription offer, featuring a large '2for1' graphic and details about the subscription manager and terms.

Advertisement for Banque de l'Union Europeenne, offering a floating rate note with a 6% interest rate.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes AT&T, IBM, General Electric, etc.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE adv. vol., NYSE adv. value, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Group, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg. Includes Advanced Declined, Undersold, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg. Includes Common Stocks, Finance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Wiggins, Weyerhaeuser, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industries, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Advanced, Undersold, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Utilities, Finance, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advanced, Undersold, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Bewitched NYSE Sets a Record

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices advanced Friday on record volume tied to the quarterly market upheaval known as the triple-witching hour.

The market may now attempt a rally, Mr. Metz said. But even if prices advance, problems lurk in the background, he cautioned, adding that the outlook for stronger economic growth, continued strong consumer spending and a narrower U.S. trade deficit is far from certain.

These people are involved in a game of trying to figure out what the other guy will do and in order to do it first," he said.

General Electric, another Dow stock, also found some late-day support as it gained 1 to 87 1/2.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes AAP, ADT, AIG, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes BAC, BofA, BofS, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes CBI, CCL, CCI, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes DCA, DDB, DDB, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes EAT, EAT, EAT, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes FIC, FIC, FIC, etc.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes GAT, GAT, GAT, etc.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes HAT, HAT, HAT, etc.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes IAT, IAT, IAT, etc.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes JAT, JAT, JAT, etc.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes KAT, KAT, KAT, etc.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes LAT, LAT, LAT, etc.

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes MAT, MAT, MAT, etc.

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes NAT, NAT, NAT, etc.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes OAT, OAT, OAT, etc.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes PAT, PAT, PAT, etc.

Table Q: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes QAT, QAT, QAT, etc.

Table R: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes RAT, RAT, RAT, etc.

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Table S: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes SAT, SAT, SAT, etc.

Table T: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes TAT, TAT, TAT, etc.

Table U: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Includes UAT, UAT, UAT, etc.

(Continued on next page)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

FMC Sues Boesky for Inside Trading

CHICAGO — FMC Corp. has filed a \$260 million lawsuit against Ivan F. Boesky and others that alleges insider trading and misuse of information relating to FMC's recapitalization earlier this year.

Also named in the suit are three associates and their employers who allegedly gave Mr. Boesky confidential information concerning the \$3 billion recapitalization, then worked with him to manipulate stock prices for profit.

The suit filed in federal court on Thursday seeks recovery of a \$975,000 profit made by Mr. Boesky on his Feb. 21 sale of FMC stock; of a \$17.5 million fee paid by FMC to the Wall Street firm Gold-

Fed Won't Consider Bid For BofA Until February

LOS ANGELES — The Federal Reserve Board has decided not to consider First Interstate Corp.'s application to acquire BankAmerica Corp. until February, handing a possible setback to First Interstate's \$3.23 billion hostile takeover offer.

COMPANY NOTES

ASEA AB said it had received electrical equipment orders worth 2.5 billion kronor (\$362 million) for a joint project of the New England Power Pool and Hydro-Quebec of Canada. The order involves converter terminals to be used to deliver up to 11 billion kilowatts a year of electricity from Quebec to the United States.

property claims, has been approved by a federal bankruptcy judge as "fair and equitable."
Mitsui Motor Corp. said it is considering importing some cars produced by its Flat Rock, Michigan, plant to meet growing Japanese demand. The factory is to be completed in late 1987.

Friday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like ACI, AM, AMT, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like BDN, BSO, BSN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like C, CFC, CFB, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like D, DMC, DMB, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like E, EAT, EBF, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like F, FAL, FCB, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Ctr. Lists various stocks like G, GAT, GCB, etc.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 19 Dec. 1986. Large table listing various fund categories like ALMAL MANAGEMENT, BANK/JULIUS BARR & CO. LTD., etc.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge including 'EUROMA The Largest Launched', 'Friday's OTC Prices', and 'AMEX High-Lows'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in Thin N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower Friday in New York in quiet trading. Trading was very thin ahead of the holiday, said Henry Weiland of NatWest USA. The dollar fell to 1.9940 Deutsche marks from 2.0060 Thursday; to 162.90 yen from 162.925; to 6.5385 French francs from 6.5775; to 1.6773 Swiss francs from 1.6835. The British pound rose to \$1.4315 from \$1.4310 Thursday. The dollar was pressured by a West German official's comment on interest rates and reported sales of dollars by the International Monetary Market in Chicago. Remarks Thursday by the president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, that he did not foresee cuts in West German interest rates in the near future encouraged some dol-

SHANGHAI: Removing Fetters

(Continued from first finance page) square meters) of living space, well below the national average. Shanghaians are proud that they can obtain some products and services that are not available in some other Chinese cities. But they were shocked earlier this year when it was reported that the nearby province of Jiangsu had for the first time exceeded Shanghai in industrial and agricultural production. Qin Binli, editor of the World Economic Herald of Shanghai, said that the central government in Beijing traditionally held Shanghai back by taxing it heavily while providing little in return. Mr. Qin said that Shanghai also suffers from lingering leftist influences that resist innovation and economic reform. The city was the base for the so-called "Gang of Four," radicals who are blamed for leading China into chaos during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. According to Mr. Qin, Shanghai's middle- and lower-level officials have found it hard to adapt to changes. To accomplish the reforms it envisions, Shanghai will have to raise much of the money on its own. It will have to export more, issue bonds, take out loans, and create a more attractive environment for foreign investment. Mr. Jiang, the mayor, announced a program to benefit foreign investors in late September, and the central government has granted the city the right to begin more projects without securing approval from Beijing. Until 1985, the central government took about 90 percent of Shanghai's foreign-exchange earnings, leaving little money for reinvestment in new machinery, roads, sewers, electrical lines, and modern equipment. Shanghai is now allowed to retain about 25 percent of its earnings, according to city officials. To achieve greater efficiency, city officials decided several months ago to dismantle by year's end 77 administrative companies that oversee the city's factories. On the financial front, Shanghai has begun to take the lead in China's efforts to diversify and decentralize its tightly controlled banking system.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Bid/Ask prices for various currencies like Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

weighted basket of currencies, up slightly from 68.5. A report that Britain's gross domestic product rose a provisional 0.3 percent in the third quarter after a 0.4-percent increase in the second quarter had no impact on trading, dealers said. In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.0065 DM, down from 2.0118 Thursday, and in Paris at 6.5830 French francs, down from 6.5929. It closed in Zurich at 1.6818 Swiss francs, down from 1.6878 Thursday. (UPI, Reuters)

BUSINESS PROFILE / Michel Camdessus, IMF's New Managing Director

Any Likeness to de Larosière Is Only Superficial



By Paul Lewis New York Times Service PARIS — At first glance Michel Camdessus, the International Monetary Fund's new managing director, seems to resemble no one so much as the man he is succeeding, Jacques de Larosière. But the similarity is misleading. Both are typical high fliers in the French civil service, brilliant graduates of France's elite Ecole Nationale d'Administration who made their careers in the Finance Ministry. Both climbed to the top, holding the prestigious post of Treasury director, the Finance Ministry's senior civil service job. They are close in age: Mr. Camdessus is 53, Mr. de Larosière, 57. The new director, it is true, comes to the fund after serving as governor of the French central bank, a distinction Mr. de Larosière has not yet achieved. But he soon may. If the Paris rumor mills are right, the reason France's conservative government fought so hard to get Mr. Camdessus the prestigious IMF post was to permit it to replace him with Mr. de Larosière without offending President François Mitterrand, the country's Socialist head of state. Mr. Mitterrand had appointed Mr. Camdessus to the central bank. Yet despite this superficial appearance of continuity, Mr. Camdessus's appointment may prove a turning point in the IMF's development at a time when its position in the world economic system is clearly in flux. First, the indignant and unprecedented public struggle for the post, which pitted Mr. Camdessus against H. Onno Ruding, the Dutch finance minister, has weakened Europe's traditional claim to nominate the IMF's managing director since the United States always appoints the head of its sister organization, the World Bank. Because Europe had a contest for a candidate this time, many monetary officials believe Japan or another financially important country will find it easier to claim the IMF job for one of its citizens when Mr. Camdessus's term expires in five years. More important, however, are signs that Mr. Camdessus's appointment could bring a more cre-

discovered the virtues of lower taxes, higher profits and more economic freedom. And as governor of the central bank, Mr. Camdessus was a model of financial orthodoxy, adopting a tight monetary policy and deregulating France's financial markets. Under his helm, inflation fell from 7 percent in 1984 to about 2 percent this year. Yet his close association with the Socialists also taught him the importance of a cooperative, international approach to economic policy making, as well as a healthy respect for conservative values. As head of the French Treasury he presided over Mr. Mitterrand's disastrous dash for growth in 1981. The policy led to three devaluations of the franc and pushed the country into financial disarray. But Mr. Camdessus also presided over the Socialists' great abatement on economic policy in 1983, when they decided on austerity and

THE EUROMARKETS

The Largest Euroyen Issue Is Launched for Denmark

By Christopher Pizzev Reuters LONDON — The main feature in the Eurobond market Friday was the launch of the largest issue in the Euroyen bond market seen since the late 1980s. The issue in the yen market was for Denmark and was led by the Danish Daninvest Group. The issue was for 100 billion yen but was soon raised to 130 billion. The previous largest issues in this sector were for 80 billion yen. The issue pays 5 1/2 percent over five years and was priced at 101 1/4. However, it features an investor put option after three years and is also callable from then. Dealers noted that this meant the issue was, effectively, the shortest maturity Euroyen issue. One trader commented, "I originally thought the deal was too tight, but the put does make a difference." He added that the issue came at a wrong time for the issuer, as the yen market was at a low point. "The idea's fine. I imagine I'll be seeing more of these [short-maturity] deals in the year ahead." An official at Daiwa noted that the bond was trading on the when-issued market at 99.95. It pays a total of 1 1/2 percent. He added that "placement could be a bit slow initially in Europe" because of the holiday period, but that it was selling well elsewhere. "This will be a benchmark issue in the [Euroyen] sector," the official added. Market sources said it yielded about 5.17 percent on an annual basis, compared with the yield on equivalent Japanese securities of around 4.6 percent. Elsewhere in the market, there was little to excite investor interest and prices mainly ended unchanged on the day.

France to Sell 8 State Concerns By Next Summer

PARIS — France will privatize at least eight state concerns by next July, following this month's sale of Cte de Saint-Gobain, according to Finance Minister Edouard Balladur. Speaking Thursday, he said Banque Paribas would be sold in February and the television network TF1 in March. The bank Crédit Commercial de France, the advertising group Agence Havas, and two smaller banks, Banque du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics and Banque Industrielle et Mobilière Privée, would be sold from April to June. In addition, Mr. Balladur said an unspecified industrial group would be privatized in the spring. Sale of the insurance group Assurances Générales de France would be delayed. On Friday, he said Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque would be privatized in spring.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table of Euro-Commercial Paper rates for various maturities (15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days) listing Issuer, Amount, and Bid/Ask prices.

Friday's OTC Prices section with NASDAQ prices of 4 P.M. New York time, listing various stock prices and market data.

Main stock market data table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., 1986 High/Low, 4 P.M. Close, and % Change. Includes various stock listings like AMD, AST, ACN, etc.

Continuation of stock market data table, listing various stock listings and their market performance.

Continuation of stock market data table, listing various stock listings and their market performance.

Small print section containing legal notices, disclaimers, and publication information.

ACROSS

1 Apothegm
6 Bout
11 Small herring
16 Mrs. Findlay of TV
21 Vintner's grape
22 Tamarisk
23 Michelangelo work
24 Hangar locale
25 Murillo painting
29 Honshu city
30 — Empire, in N.W.U.S.
31 Cheap tire
32 Maroon
33 Multigatwny
35 Movie: Comb. form
36 Parthenope, for one
37 Weeded
38 Similar
40 H. H. Munro
41 Prefix for sweet
42 Month, in Madrid
45 Winslow Homer painting
53 Missionary mother
54 Novelist
55 Buenos Aires suburb
56 An Anderson from St. Paul

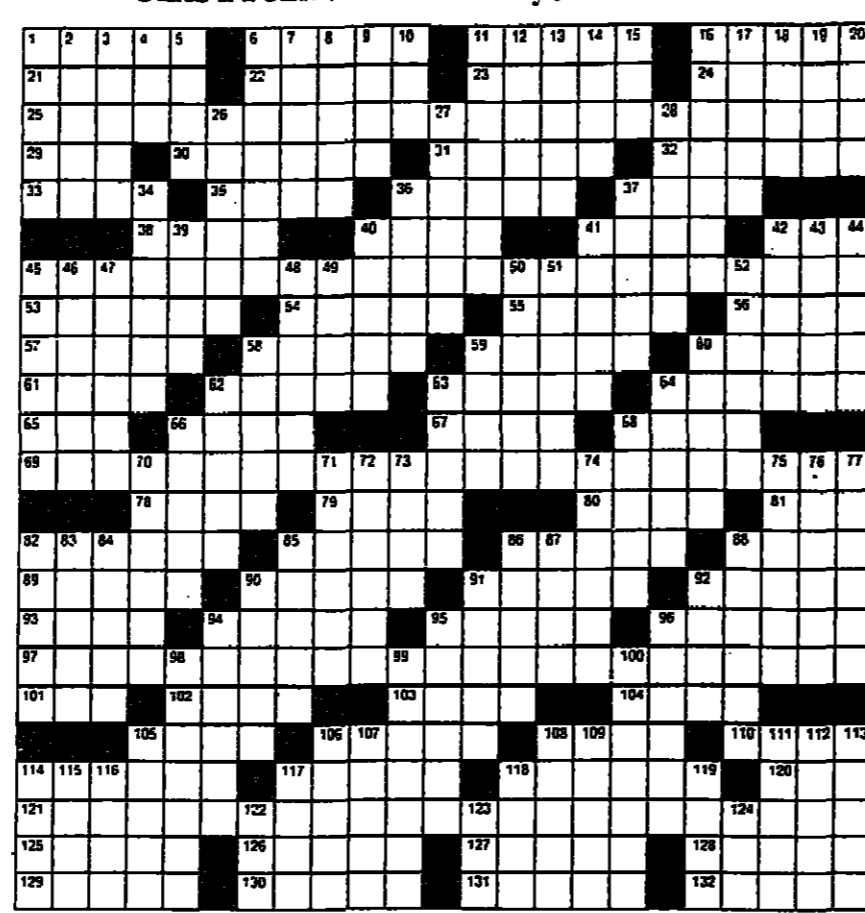
ACROSS

57 They're held by Santa
58 Lesser Antilles
59 Rembrandt painting, with "The"
60 Actress
61 "Thanks —!"
62 Cum laude
63 Jefferson's creed
64 One's specialty
65 — Moines
66 Mongolian desert
67 To be, in Bordeaux
68 Creator of the G.O.P.
69 Hugo van der Goes painting
70 Foretoken
71 Tract
80 Lampreylike
81 Milestone
82 Horn or hound type
85 Wild goose
86 Ho wore a Union suit
88 Flutter
89 Rose oil
90 Monks' hoods
91 Divine
92 Kind of boat or train
93 Mr. Heyerdahl

ACROSS

94 Principled
95 — jury
96 A gender
97 Rembrandt painting, with "The"
101 Suffix for Nepal
102 Shaw's "— and the Man"
103 Formicary inhabitants
104 Plaster
105 Eight: Comb. form
106 Full of potholes
108 Cheeky
110 Dark soil
114 Furtive
117 Peter's
118 Four-time Masters winner
120 Dernier —
121 Grandma
122 Mosaic painting
125 Gibe
126 Passage to a new
127 Golden willow
128 Mother's relative
129 Linger
130 Run together, as dyes
131 Voiceless bird
132 More reasonable

Gifts From the Gifted By John M. Samson



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DOWN

1 Altar locale
2 Likewise
3 Popular pear
4 Moo — gai pan
5 Although, to
6 Nursery member
7 First name of a Wharton hero
8 Scottish feudal baron
9 Look after
10 Former
11 Globular
12 Knight or bishop
13 Ada from Limerick

DOWN

14 At the pinnacle
15 Mikhail of chess
16 Lehrer's partner on TV
17 Plant loose
18 "Trinity" author
19 Kachina, e.g.
20 "The Neverending Story" author
26 Live oak
27 Three-wheeled
28 Naval clerk
34 Kind of leather
36 Master, to Din
37 Tiger bitter
50 Dominion

DOWN

39 Bridegroom's buss fare
40 Narrow groove
41 Senator
42 New Zealand minority member
43 Sesame Street resident
44 Schussboomer
45 Street, in Siena
46 — over
47 Melodious
48 Slow, to Solti
49 " — Curtain," Newman film
50 Dominion

DOWN

51 Ensnares
52 River of S Iowa
58 Space capsule's interior
59 Third son
60 Nettles
62 Sacred song
63 Coup
64 Box elder
66 Winning hit, in baseball argot
68 Indigent
70 Nevins' "The
71 Arctic cetacean
72 By mouth
73 Bogs

DOWN

74 A province of Minerva
75 Tell
76 Foolish talk
77 Goat-men
82 Lave
83 Greek peak
84 Priest's scarf
85 Netman
86 Luna and miller
87 Emend
90 Slight pause
91 He made his fortune in oil
92 Mannerly chap
94 Stephen or Peter, e.g.

DOWN

95 "The Homecoming" dramatist
96 City on the Loire
114 Downy
115 — Bowl, for all-pro teams
116 Road, to Romulus
117 Q3 Simms
118 Attention-getting word
119 A.A.A. concerts
122 Bill
123 Cyclades island
124 A nucleic acid, for short

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



NEVER SATISFIED. A Cultural History of Diets, Fantasies and Fat

By Hillel Schwartz. Illustrated. 468 pages. \$19.95. The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

"NEVER Satisfied" is a history of dieting — which means it is also a history of fears and longings, superstitions and lifestyles, social conditioning and cultural indoctrination. In the words of the author, it is a book that "deals as much with shared fictions as with physiological fact."

People have been trying to shed weight for a long time; appetite suppressants were peddled in antiquity. Hillel Schwartz begins by tracing modern philosophies of slimming to 16th- and 17th-century Italy — Luigi Cornaro, who argued that sticking to a temperate diet essentially depended on changing your inner attitudes, and Santorio Santorio, who emphasized the importance of constant self-scrutiny (and constantly consulting the scales).

BOOKS

After his European prologue, Schwartz confines himself to a history of dieting in the United States (no culture has been more obsessed with the subject or more inventive in devising ways of slimming down). He starts in the 1830s with the health reformer Sylvester Graham, apostle of bran bread and moral regeneration. Graham's stormy career is set in the context of the Jacksonian era and its ambivalent "politics of appetite." (Leanness, as with Jackson himself, bespoke integrity, but in a land of plenty undue abstinence was regarded as flying in the face of nature.)

The material is so interesting that you wonder why the book should be such heavy going, until you take stock of Schwartz's style. He writes in a jerky, over-animated manner that can produce extraordinarily infectious effects. To wit: "This was comedy if the same conflation of stomach and sex had not also plagued other health reformers whose enemies made constant insinuation of women's bellies." Yet it is worth persisting, partly for the sake of the material, partly because the style markedly improves as the book progresses. Schwartz acquires a much surer touch when he comes to write about advocates of dieting were not concerned with weight loss as such but with curbing gluttony and "self-pollution," curing indigestion, helping their fellow-citizens attain feelings of buoyancy and lightness. Only in the last 20 years or so of the 19th century did fatness itself come to be widely regarded as a deformity; only in the early years of this century did the ideal of slimmest prevail.

The same period saw the emergence of an industry, or culture, bristling with new treatments and techniques. Schwartz provides an especially lively account of Horace Fletcher, the "Great Masticator," whose gospel of "industrious munching" (one hundred chews to the minute) promised inner purity as well as reduced girth. He is equally informative about fasting, thyroid preparations, the coming of the calorie (a unit of measurement invented by one of Fletcher's friends, the Yale economist Irving Fisher) and the proliferation of scales.

The first popular calorie-counting diets appeared just before World War I, the most widely read of them in 1918 — Lulu Hunt Peters' "Diet and Health, With Key to the Calories," a title modeled on Mary Baker Eddy's "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures." By the 1920s, the slimming culture was roaring away — it was the era of surgical operations to remove fat, of Elfin Fat Reducing Gun Drops and Tummolino bathtub exercises (Tummolino being not, as you might suppose, a jocular coinage, but the name of the man who invented the exercises, Vincent Tummolino).

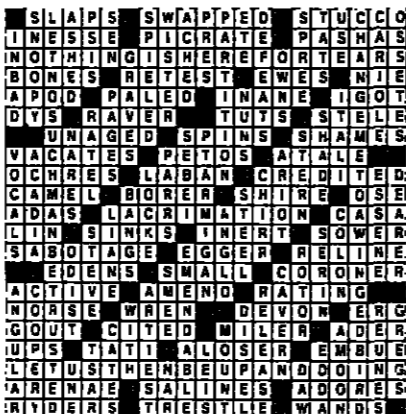
As Schwartz approaches our own times, the canvas grows ever more crowded. Psychological theories, amphetamines, Weight Watchers and its predecessors, books called "Mom, How Come I'm Not Thin?" and "I Prayed Myself Slim" — he seems to leave left very little out, and he makes many shrewd and entertaining points along the way. But he aims at something more than piecemeal comment.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

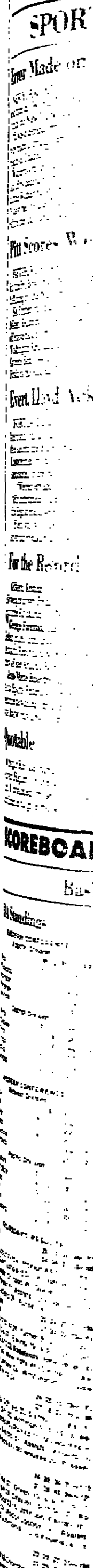
Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 19. Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of world stock market data, including indices and prices for various countries like Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, and Tokyo.

Table of currency exchange rates and commodity prices, including sections for Singapore, Taiwan, Zurich, and Tokyo.



SPORTS

Bears Are Running Up Remarkable Record for Consistency

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Consistency may be the most sought but least seen attribute in the National Football League.

That's why the Chicago Bears, 13-2 heading into their final game of the regular season, Sunday against the Dallas Cowboys, deserve special mention. The Bears have an 11-yard lead on the Atlanta Falcons in rushing yardage for the season, and if they can maintain their advantage they would be the league's best rushing team for the fourth consecutive year. No team has done that since the Bears of 1939 through 1942.

NFL PREVIEW
of 1,000 receiving yards. Currently, he is tied with Lance Alworth.
• Dan Marino of the Miami Dolphins needs eight completions against the New England Patriots to break his league record of 362, and 26 passes would break Dan Fouts' league record of 609.

Redskins probably will close the regular season the way they opened it; that was with a 41-14 victory over the Eagles. The Eagles have allowed an astonishing 99 sacks this season, 39 in the last five games. Redskins by 3.

Buffalo Bills (4-11) at Houston Oilers (4-11) — This is the only AFC game this weekend that has no bearing on the playoffs, or much of anything else. Oilers by 3.

Atlanta Falcons (6-8-1) at Detroit Lions (5-10) — This could be Dan Hennings' last game as coach of the Falcons. Lions by 3.

Packers Suspend Lofton
James Lofton, the all-pro wide receiver again accused of sexual assault, has been suspended by the Packers because "we had to make some kind of stand," coach Forrest Gregg said Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Green Bay, Wisconsin.



James Lofton
In 1984, Lofton and another player were accused by an 18-year-old nightclub dancer in Milwaukee of assaulting her in her dressing room. No charges were filed because, the district attorney said, there was insufficient evidence.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Error Made on Witherspoon's Tests
NEW YORK (AP) — Tim Witherspoon did not fail drug tests before and after his World Boxing Association heavyweight title loss to James Smith, the New York State Athletic Commission said Thursday.

Pitt Scores Well in NFL Balloting
PITTSBURGH (AP) — Eight of the New York Giants were selected for the Pro Bowl, but the University of Pittsburgh didn't fare badly in the balloting by the National Football League's players.

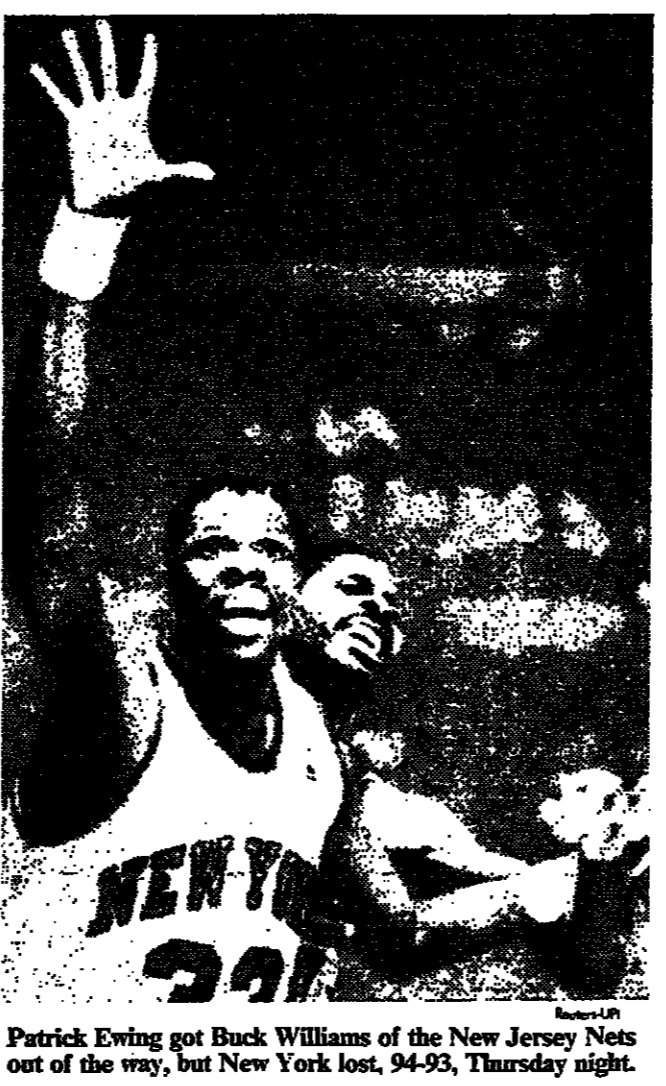
Evert, Lloyd Acknowledge Separation
FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — Chris Evert Lloyd and her husband, John Lloyd, have acknowledged that they have separated for the second time in their eight-year marriage, with Evert telling The Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel on Thursday that they have been separated for three months but that divorce "hasn't been discussed."

For the Record

Quotable
Sugar Ray Leonard, on why he would risk serious eye injury to fight Marvin Hagler for the world middleweight title: "I evaluated the situation. I critiqued myself to the utmost. This fight holds the proper significance to give me what I want: self-gratification."

NBA Fines

Ewing \$3,000
NEW YORK — Patrick Ewing, the New York Knicks' center, was fined \$3,000 Thursday by the National Basketball Association, which, with four fights in games this week, may have been sending a message to players that violence will be punished.



Patrick Ewing got Buck Williams of the New Jersey Nets out of the way, but New York lost, 94-93, Thursday night.

Patrick Ewing's Painful Times
College Hero Finds It Hard Going as Knicks Keep Losing

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Less than a mile from where Patrick Ewing was sitting in a hotel room in Arlington, Virginia, was the campus of Georgetown University. How easy it would have been to escape the criticism, disappointment, frustration and two aching knees and return to a place where he could revel in what once was: adulation, domination, success and health.

me. Send me somewhere else, Boston or L.A. I've dealt with expectations everywhere I've played."
Ewing can hardly be blamed for the demise of a team ravaged by injuries, a coach who belittled his players so much that it cost him his job, and management's inability to surround the future of the franchise with players of capable and complementary skills.

rather play, I told them the truth. I'd rather play Superman."
"His not Superman. He's just getting Superman's wages."
Nonetheless, as Ewing went so did the Knicks. Nowhere. And as the losses mounted, so did the tension between player and coach.

Gaspoz Wins Slalom; Girardelli Hurt

KRANSKAGORA, Yugoslavia — Joel Gaspoz of Switzerland won a men's slalom race Friday, but during the competition World Cup holder Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg fell and injured his shoulder.

runs, and was followed by Richard Erbacher of Italy in 2:37.18. Robert Pramont of Italy was third in 2:37.58.

was no immediate report on the seriousness of the injury.
For Gaspoz, it was his third triumph at Kranjskagora. He won two giant slalom races in the 1985-86 season.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball (NBA Standings, U.S. College Results) and Hockey (National Hockey League Standings).

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO — Sent Bruce Tomack, pitcher, to Oakland to complete an earlier trade.

World Cup Skiing

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM
(A1) Kristofers, Yugoslavia
1. Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland, 2:37.18
2. Robert Pramont, Italy, 2:37.58

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Advertisement for International Classified services, including escorts and guides, with contact information for various agencies like LONDON BELGRAVIA and LA VENTURA.

POSTCARD

H₂O for the House

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
PARIS — A French osteopath has just opened what he calls the world's first water bar...

Speak, Memory, of Prison Poems

At my interrogation, what will I say
If forced to speak, to face the country's
... Deaf, mute, in body's rags,
bruised nearly dead
Oh Lord, my God.

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

A FORLORN look fell across Irina Ratushinskaya's face in Kiev when she recited "My Lord" to a visitor...



Irina Ratushinskaya wrote poems on soap, then memorized them.

Released unexpectedly in October, the 32-year-old poet — widely regarded as one of the most promising talents of her generation — spent the past two months in a kind of purgatory...

After visiting the Kiev visa office 16 times, filling out forms, and ironing out complications, Ratushinskaya was told by Soviet officials that her application to visit Britain for medical treatment had been approved...

When an American visitor went to her Kiev apartment recently, Ratushinskaya was talking by phone with a Russian friend in London...

With its rigid discipline, cold cells, and grueling diet, prison life has left its mark, said Ratushinskaya in a two-hour conversation...

From her September 1982 arrest to her release Oct. 9, however, Ratushinskaya kept writing, more than 250 poems. "It's my calling," she said. "I was not difficult."

Ratushinskaya is a prolific writer whose spare verses — about God, her friends and personal observations — are a colloquial testament to a life at the fingertips of the Soviet state's reach.

Because any poem found could have brought her solitary confinement and possibly a prolonged sentence, she wrote surreptitiously, committing the poems to memory and then destroying the paper...

"I don't know. Sometimes I wonder how people persevere in any catastrophe. There were days when I was thrown into confinement when I thought that was really the end, and that I and my poems would simply be forgotten."

But that was hardly possible. Her following in the West, wide before her arrest, burgeoned during her imprisonment. On a visit to Russia a year ago, the American poet Allen Ginsburg and the writer Arthur Miller appealed to Soviet authorities on Ratushinskaya's behalf...

Born in 1954 in Odessa, Ratushinskaya graduated from university with a degree in physics and did not start writing poetry until she was 25.

Ratushinskaya is a devout Christian and apparently some aspect of her predominant themes of belief in God and attachment to one's fatherland died Soviet authorities. During her trial, the prosecutor's statement contained only three points against her: a poem entitled "My Hatful Fatherland" the draft of a letter to Israel, and another letter.

Ratushinskaya, of Polish and Ukrainian ancestry, was surprised when word came last October that she could go. She still had four years left of her sentence, and had begun to think that she would never be released. Recently, prison authorities had tried convincing her into reversing her plea of innocent, and signing a paper of confession.

Even now she is not sure why she was chosen for release. Maybe with efforts at democratization, she said, they decided that they would release some political prisoners. "But I wouldn't call it a humanitarian gesture," she added, "so much as a kind of show."

When it comes to recalling the order of her verses, or the number, she yields to her husband, who has faithfully logged everything for her.

The two had made their home in a small apartment in Kiev, cluttered with books of Russian poetry, Soviet newspapers and keepsakes, including a piece of a barbed-wire prison fence that Gerashchenko brought back after a visit to see her.

The poet said she does not want to give up her Soviet citizenship, preferring instead to travel back and forth. Since her release from prison, Ratushinskaya has been catching up with friends and with work. She has written nine new poems and would like to write prose, too. "But I don't dare start a big project now," she said. "I'll just be taken from me when I leave."

PEOPLE

Nader Enlists Celebrities In Air-Bag Campaign

Ralph Nader unveiled a new approach for getting U.S. automakers to put air bags into cars. Make them fashionable with the celebrity set. Nader listed nine well-known people, most in them in the entertainment field, who have pledged to buy automobiles equipped with the first front-seat air bags from the first manufacturer who provides them at least as standard equipment on at least 200,000 cars...

Critics say the 8½-ton slab of marble sculpted by Henry Moore in St. Stephen Woolbrook church in London looks like a huge chunk of Cambodian stone that should be anywhere but in the famed church. Others charge the cream-colored 20th-century art work in St. Christopher West's 17th-century church has no sacred significance. But supporters say the flat-topped piece carved by Moore, the Briton, proclaimed on his death in August as one of the greatest sculptors of his time, is legally and magnificently an altar that must stay. Two High Court judges, two bishops and an ex-bishop sitting as the Church of England's Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved have heard evidence on the issue and a ruling is expected sometime next year.

A.M. Rosenthal, former executive editor and now associate editor and columnist for The New York Times, is to be given the National Press Foundation's award for distinguished contributions to journalism Feb. 25 in Washington. Rosenthal, who retired this year as executive editor of The Times, was cited "for his many years of leadership in journalism."

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